July 1734
Albany
Boston
Rhode I.
Block
Montagu P.t
LONG ISLAND
New York
Egg harbour
Cape May
Chingoteak I.
Womoak Bay
THE
ATLANTIC
Cape Cod
Marthas I.

[Huske, John]

THE PRESENT STATE OF NORTH AMERICA.

Lately presented to the LORDS OF THE REGENCY of GREAT-BRITAIN.

PART. I.

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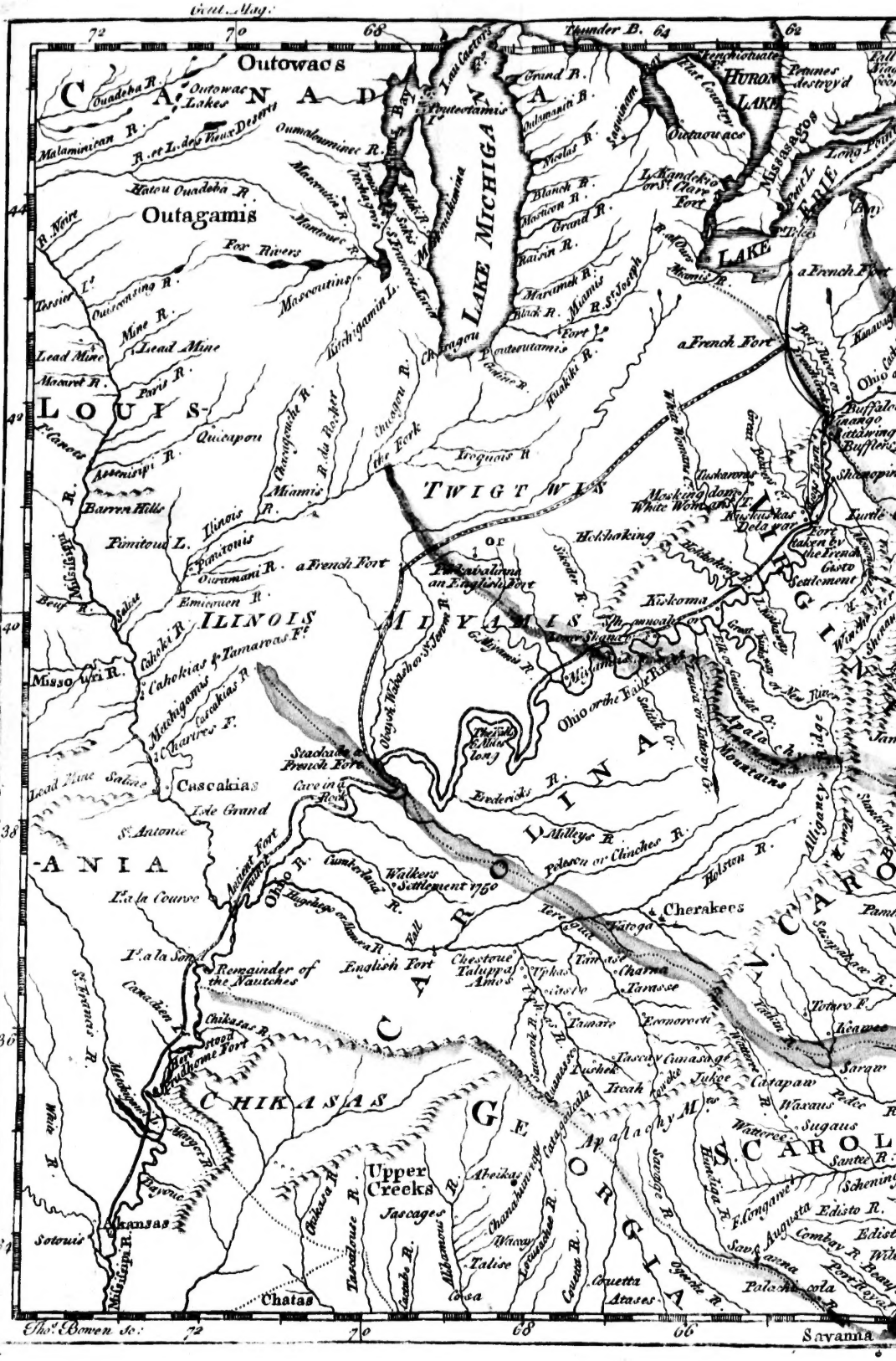
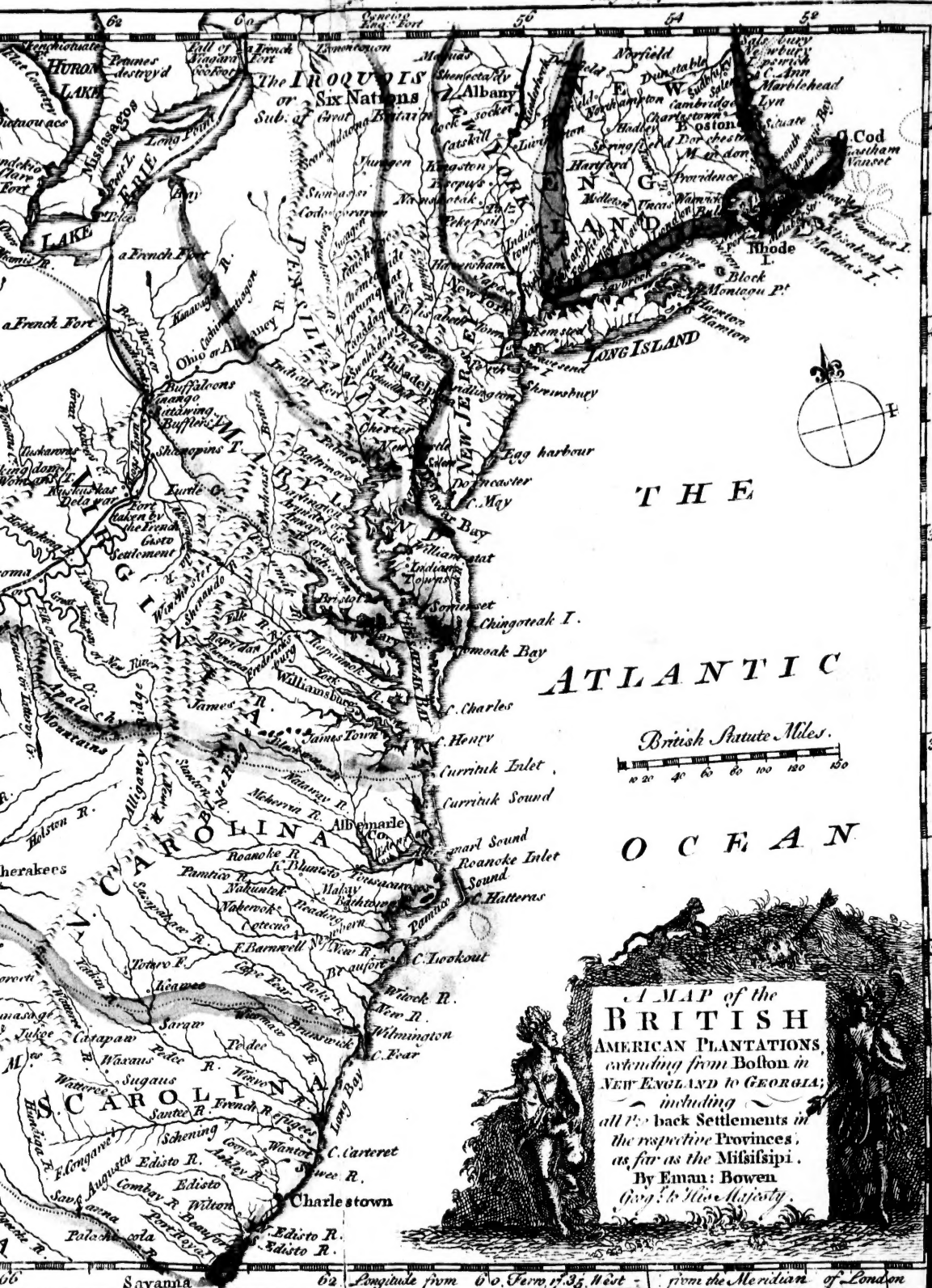

Gent. Mag.
Outowacs
CANADA
Outowacs Lakes
Ouadeba R.
Malaminican R.
R. et L. des Vaux Deserts
Oumalomminec R.
Mascoutins R.
Pottowatamis R.
Sakis R.
Maskoutins
Mantouwe R.
Fox Rivers
Outagamis
R. Noir
Lake Michiga
Pouteotamis
Lau Castors R.
Bay
Grand R.
Oulsmanin R.
Sequenam
Nestat R.
Blanch R.
Maskon R.
Grand R.
Raisin R.
Marumek R.
Miamis
Black R.
R. St Joseph
Fort
Chicagou
Illinois R.
Huakki R.
Tiantetenrata
Huron Lake
Pennes destroy'd
Five Nation Country
Outaouacs
L. Kandakio or St Clare
Fort
Lake Erie
Miskasagos
Port L.
Long Point
Lake
Miamis
a French Fort
Port
Ouiatanon
Ohio
Buffalo
Twigtwees
Miamis R.
Iroquois R
Chicagou R. the Fork
Kickapous
Ouiatanons
Wabash R.
Wea
Piankashaws
Shawanons
Mosquitons
Weas
Kickapoos
Ouiatanons


A MAP of the
BRITISH
AMERICAN PLANTATIONS,
extending from Boston in
NEW ENGLAND to GEORGIA;
including
all the back Settlements in
the respective Provinces,
as far as the Missisipi.
By Eman: Bowen
Geog.r to His Majesty.
THE
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
British Statute Miles.
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 150
The IROQUOIS or Six Nations Sub. of Great Britain
HURON LAKE
LAKE ERIE
Niagara Fort
French Fort
Long Point
Missisagos
Ohio or Alleghany R.
Buffaloons
Twightwees
Shawanos
Miamis
Kickapoos
Weas
Piankashaws
Illinois
Mississipi R.
Fort taken by the French
Natchitoches
Apalachian Mountains
Alleghany Ridge
Cherokees
Albemarle Co.
Albany
Boston
Rhode I.
Block I.
Montaug Pt.
LONG ISLAND
New York
Philadelphia
Shrewsbury
Egg harbour
C. May
Delaware Bay
Indian Towns
Somerset
Chingoteak I.
Tomoak Bay
C. Charles
C. Henry
Currituk Inlet
Currituk Sound
Roanoke Inlet
Sound
C. Hatteras
C. Lookout
Wilmington
C. Fear
Long Bay
C. Carteret
Charlestown
Edisto R.
Savannah
Longitude from 60 Ferro, 1.35 West from the Meridian of London

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E199. H97

THE

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THE

THE PRESENT STATE OF NORTH AMERICA, &c.

CHAP. I.

The Diſcoveries, Rights and Poſſeſſions of Great-Britain.

THE CABOTS, with other Subjects of the Crown of *England*, did in 1496 and 1497 diſcover and take poſſeſſion of, according to the Forms uſed in thoſe Times, all the *Eaſtern* Coaſt of *North-America from Cape Florida to the North Polar Circle*, for, and in the Name of, the Crown of *England*. They had a Grant from the *Crown* of the Property of all Lands they ſhould diſcover and ſettle *Weſtward* of *Europe*; but they made no Settlements in conſequence of that Grant. This Diſcovery of the Continent of *North-America* was prior to that of any other *Europeans*; for COLUMBUS did not diſcover the *Iſlands* in the *Gulf of Mexico* till 1498, and it was 1504 before the *French* diſcovered any Part of *North-America*.

North-America firſt diſcovered by the *Engliſh*.

Prior Discovery a good Claim.

In those Days Priority of Discovery, even without a continued Occupancy or Possession, was deemed a good Claim. It is true, we did not immediately make any Settlements there, nor did we so much as navigate the Coast for near a Century following, *Henry* the VIIIth being too much engaged in the Difficulties which attended the Progress of the Reformation, to be at leisure for foreign Undertakings; *Edward* the VIth being a Minor; Queen Mary being bent upon the Re-establishment of Popery; and Queen *Elizabeth* being constantly employed in guarding against the Variety of Dangers to which the internal State of her own Kingdoms, the Power of the *Crown* of *Spain*, and the general State of *Europe*, exposed her. But, notwithstanding this Inattention to *North-America*, and the little Regard *England* at first shewed to the Discovery of the CABOTS, I have shewed it to have been the earliest Discovery made; nor can it be annulled by any subsequent Discovery pretended by any other Country, nor by a Neglect of the Improvement of it on our own Part. However, as several *European* Treaties have since been made, establishing by Stipulation that Right acquired at first by this Discovery to great Part of *North-America*, I shall not dwell upon the Effect of the Discovery, as confirming a Right, but proceed to state the several *European* Treaties, since made, relative to this Country; the Conveyances made to *Great-Britain* of Part of it by the Natives of the Country; the consequential Grants of the *Crown*, and the Settlements made by his *Majesty*'s Subjects.

The Bounds of *Hudson's-Bay* Company's Territories ascertained by Treaty with *France*.

In consequence of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, Commissaries from the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France* determined the Boundaries of the HUDSON'S-BAY Company's Territories, to be all that Country from the *North Pole* to a certain Promontory upon the *Atlantic Ocean* in N. Lat. 56 Degrees

30

30 M. to run S. W. to Lake *Miſtaſin*, and from thence continued ſtill S. W. to N. Lat. 49 D. and from thence continued ſtill S. W. indefinitely; which S. W. Line takes in Part of Lake *Superior*, which is as large as the *Caſpian* Sea. Though the *Sieur d'Anville* has in his Map of *America*, publiſhed in 1750, under the Direction and Authority of the Government of *France*, marked the South Boundary of the above *Company*'s Territories due *Weſt* from the above Promontory, which is ſo far injurious.

The Limits of NEW-BRITAIN, or *Labradore*, are not on the South and Weſt Sides aſcertained by any Treaty between *Great-Britain* and *France*; it being with the Remainder of *North-America*, the Boundaries whereof were not ſettled by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, referred to *Commiſſaries* of the *two Crowns*, who were to ſettle all *American* Diſputes, concerning Boundaries and the Dominion of the *Indians*, in twelve Months after the Ratifications of that Treaty were exchanged. *Commiſſaries* did accordingly meet at *Soiſſons* and *Cambray*, but never ſettled one Point relative to the Limits of *North-America*, and the Dominions of the *Indians* therein, except the Boundary of the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company I have juſt mentioned *. But if prior Diſcovery

The Limits of *New-Britain* or *Labradore* not ſettled by Treaty, and his Majeſty's Right to that Country.

* Nothing can be more impolitic, when we are engaged in a Confederacy againſt *France*, than to leave any Point to be determined after the Concluſion of a Peace: for if we cannot get it conceded while the Confederacy ſtands and our Force is united, how can we obtain it when we are left alone upon the Diſſolution of the Confederacy? The *French* have ſo often experienced the Benefit of this Imprudence on our ſide, that in all their Treaties they uſe every Artifice in their Power to obtain this Advantage, and they ſeldom miſs it. But when we recollect the weak and traiterous *Miniſtry* of this Country, who

and frequent Viſitation of a Country gives Title to it, we have an indubitable one to all that Country called *New-Britain* or *Labradore*, extending Southward from the before-mentioned Promontory in N. Lat. 56 D. 30 M. to the *North* Side of the Entrance into the Streights of *Belle Iſle*, and from thence due *Weſt* till it meet the Southern Boundary of *Hudſon's Bay* Company's Territories. Though the *French* have been careful to colour the whole of this Country upon their Maps for themſelves. Three Years ago a Number of wealthy Merchants of the City of *London* petitioned for an excluſive Grant of this Country, for a Number of Years, on Terms that would have been very beneficial to the Public, as well as themſelves. Their Petition was referred to *the Right Honourable Lords for Trade and Plantations*, who reported in favour of the Project, and proved

who negociated the infamous Peace of *Utrecht*, we cannot wonder that the Intereſts of *America*, &c. ſhould be referred to *Commiſſaries* after a Concluſion of a Peace. This Weakneſs and Treachery in our Managers of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, *when it was in our Power to command our own Terms*, has given Being and Support to moſt of the Evils that have ſince happened in *America* between us and the *French*. And one would have hoped the ill Succeſs of this Part of the Treaty of *Utrecht* would have deterred us from the like impolitic Conduct at the Treaty of *Aix La Chapelle*. But no, *the Neceſſity of our Situation then obliged us to ſubmit to the ſame Miſtake once more*, and we now ſee and feel the Conſequences of it. For the *French* refuſe to ſettle any one Point in Diſpute with us, unleſs upon ſuch Terms as are abhorrent to our Honour and Intereſt; they are conſtantly committing Depredations on our Fellow-Subjects, and making Encroachments on us in *America*, and will not recede from any one of their Encroachments, though his *Majeſty*'s Claim to moſt of the Territories they have invaded is indiſputably juſt; and they have at laſt puſhed Affairs to ſuch an Extremity, that a *European* War with them ſeems to be inevitable.

proved his Majeſty's Title to the Country; but for political Reaſons it was afterwards dropped. And ſince that there have been ſeveral bolder Attempts than ever of private Traders, Subjects of his *Majeſty*, to eſtabliſh Commerce with the *Eſkimeaux Indians*, who reſide on and near the Sea Coaſt of this Country, which has from one End to the other been often explored by his *Majeſty*'s Subjects; but there never was any Eſtabliſhment made in it by any *European* Nation; for the Natives have an invincible Antipathy to all Foreigners; and deſtroy all thoſe that happen to be wrecked on their Coaſt, or attempt to trade with them, whenever it is in their Power.

Newfoundland ceded to the Crown of *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which in this reſpect is confirmed by that of *Aix La Chapelle*, NEWFOUNDLAND was ceded to *Great-Britain*, reſerving to the *French*, through the good Offices of our iniquitous Adminiſtration in 1712, Liberty to viſit and to erect Huts and Stages for drying Fiſh from *Cape Bonaviſta* to the *Northermoſt* Point of the *Iſland*, and from thence down the *Weſtern* Side to the Point *Riche*, contrary to the Treaty of Peace and Neutrality for *America* concluded in *November* 1656, between *England* and *France*, wherein it is ſtipulated, that the Subjects of each Crown are not to trade, fiſh, or harbour (except in Caſes of Diſtreſs to repair, wood and water) in one another's Diſtricts. And there is inſerted alſo a Clauſe, in the 15th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* with *Spain*, whereby a Pretence is given to the *Spaniards* to claim a Right to fiſh at *Newfoundland*, in direct Contradiction to the 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaties made with that *Crown* in 1667 and 1670, whereby it is agreed that *Great Britain* ſhall enjoy for ever, with plenary Right of Sovereignty, all thoſe Lands and Places whatſoever, being or ſituate in the *Weſt-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*, which the Subjects of *Great*

Britain do at preſent hold or poſſeſs. And that the Subjects and Inhabitants, Merchants of the Kingdoms and Dominions of each Confederate reſpectively, ſhall forbear to ſail and trade in the Ports and Havens which have Fortifications, Magazines, or Warehouſes, and in all other Places whatſoever, poſſeſſed by the other Party in the *Weſt-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*. The Board of Trade being conſulted on the *Spaniards* claiming a Right to fiſh at *Newfoundland*, returned the following Anſwer to Lord *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State, dated *June* 13, 1712. "We have conſidered the Extract of a Memorial from the Marquis *de Montelon*, relating to a Claim of the Inhabitants of *Guypuſcoa* to fiſh on the Coaſt of *Newfoundland*; and thereupon take leave to inform your Lordſhip, that we have diſcourſed with ſuch Perſons as are able to give Information in that matter; and we find that ſome *Spaniards* are come hither with Paſſes from her *Majeſty*, and others may have fiſhed there privately; but never any, that we can learn, did do it as of Right belonging to them. By the Act to encourage the Trade to *Newfoundland*, paſſed in the Tenth and Eleventh of his late *Majeſty*, when we were in Amity and Alliance with *Spain*, it is declared and enacted, That no *Alien* or Stranger whatſoever, not reſiding within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, ſhall at any Time hereafter take Bait, or uſe any Sort of Trade, or Fiſhing whatever, in *Newfoundland*, or in any of the *Iſlands* adjacent." "Purſuant to which Act, Inſtructions have been every Year given to the Commodores of the Convoys, to prevent Foreigners coming thither." The Secret Committee of the *Houſe of Commons*, in 1715, confeſs in their Report, that they were at a loſs to account for the Reaſons that prevailed with the

the Miniſtry to admit the Inſertion of the above Article into the Treaty of *Utrecht*, for the Management of it was intruſted with an *Iriſh Papiſt* who was ſent to *Spain* for this Purpoſe, and to negociate what was expected from that Crown relating to the *Pretender*, and no Papers concerning it were to be found in the public Offices. Upon the Foundation of the above Article in favour of *Spain*, we find Don UZTARIZ, formerly Privy Counſellor to the *King*, and Secretary in the Council and Chamber of the *Indies* in *Spain*, in his moſt excellent *Theory and Practice of Commerce*, &c. adviſing the *King* his Maſter to avail himſelf of that Right whenever he has Power ſufficient to make good his Pretenſions.

Acadie, or *Nova Scotia*, ceded to *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

ACADIE, extending from the River of *St. Lawrence* to the River *Pantagoit* or *Penobſcot*, was not only firſt diſcovered, but firſt ſettled by the *Engliſh*; for in 1602 we had, both by the Accounts of *Engliſh* and *French* Hiſtorians, a Settlement in that Country, which is two Years before ever a *French* Family ſettled in any Part of it, as appears from the ſame Authority. In 1620 all that Part of *Acadie* as far as the 48 D. of N. Latitude, was granted by the Crown to the Council of *Plymouth* or *New-England*, which Company I ſhall have further occaſion to ſpeak of. In 1621 the Council of *New-England* reſigned to the Crown all Parts of their Grant to the *Northward* of the River *St. Croix*, when it was then granted with the reſt of *Acadie* to Sir *William Alexander*, Secretary of State for *Scotland*, and called *Nova Scotia*. In 1623 King *Charles* the Iſt, marying a Daughter of the *French* King, gave all *Acadie* or *Nova Scotia* to *France*. In 1627 it was taken from the *French* by Sir *David Kirk*. In 1632 it was again ceded to *France* by the Treaty of *St. Germain*. In 1654 *Cromwell* ſent and reduced it. In 1662 it was again delivered up to the *French* King by *Charles* II. and confirmed to

France at the Treaty of *Breda* in 1667, notwithſtanding a Remonſtrance againſt it from the Parliament of *England* and the People of *New-England*. In 1690 it was taken by 700 *New-England* Men, at the Expence of that Country, which was never reimburſed them. In 1697 it was again ceded to *France*. In 1710 it was reduced again by Forces from *Great Britain* and *New England*, and confirmed by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Aix La Chapelle* to the *Crown* of *Great Britain*, "With its *antient* "Boundaries, as alſo the City of *Port-Royal*, as "fully as ever *France* poſſeſſed them by Treaty or "other Means."

From this Summary of Facts there cannot be any Doubt of *Great Britain*'s Right to the whole of the Country called *Acadie* or *Nova Scotia*. And as the *Sovereignty* and *Poſſeſſion* of it has been ſo often changed by Treaty and other Means, one would have imagined it impoſſible any Doubt could have aroſe about the Extent of it. But it is certain that *France* has ever ſince the Treaty of *Aix La Chapelle* inſiſted on its antient Boundaries to have never extended beyond the *South-Eaſtern* Peninſula, and have accordingly taken Poſſeſſion of all the Country we claim as *Acadie* or *Nova Scotia*, except the above Peninſula, which is not one third of the Country both Crowns always poſſeſſed for *Acadie* or *Nova Scotia* before and ſince its preciſe Bounds were aſcertained in conſequence of the Treaty of *Breda*, as appears by both *Engliſh* and *French* Hiſtorians, *&c.* tho' no Bounds were expreſſed in the Treaties of *St. Germain* and *Breda*. However, a Diſpute ariſing in the Execution of the Treaty of *Breda*, a Diſcuſſion of its Limits enſued, and it was then ſtipulated by the two *Crowns*, that *St. Lawrence River ſhould be its Northern Boundary, the Gulf of* St. Lawrence *and Streight of* Canſo *its Eaſtern, Cape* Sableſhore *its South-Eaſtern, and the River* Panta-

goit

goit *its Weſtern.* Which Limits *France* always poſſeſſed as *Acadie*, and it ever retained down to the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Aix La Chapelle*, when it was confirmed to the Crown of *Great Britain* with its *antient Boundaries, as fully as ever* France *poſſeſſed it by Treaty or other Means.*

Now to proceed regularly and clearly with reſpect to his *Majeſty*'s further Rights in *North America*, I muſt ſtate the Proceſs of Grants, *&c.*

CABOT's Grants being dropped, Sir *Walter Raleigh* did obtain of Queen *Elizabeth* in 1584 a Patent for exploring and planting Lands in *North America*, not actually poſſeſſed by any *Chriſtian* Prince: and when he returned to *England* the next Year, the whole Country from *Cape Florida* to St. *Lawrence* River, which before went under the general Name of *Florida*, was called *Virginia*, in Honour of the *Virgin Queen*, there being yet no diſtinct Settlements which gave particular Names to the ſeveral Places along the Coaſt. Upon Sir *Walter*'s Attainder, his Patent being forfeited, ſeveral Adventurers petitioned King *James* I. for Grants, and a Grant was made in 1606 to two Companies (one of *London*, the other of *Briſtol*) in one Charter, of all the Country lying from thirty-four to forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude on the *Atlantic Ocean*, and the Iſlands within a hundred Miles of the Sea Coaſt, and from the ſaid Coaſt inland indefinitely, if not actually poſſeſſed by any *Chriſtian* Prince or People. Neither the *French* nor any other *Chriſtian* People, but us, had at that Time any Settlements *South* of *St. Lawrence* River, but in *Acadie*, where the *French* begun to ſettle two Years before the Date of this Charter, as appears by *De Laet* of *Antwerp*, by *Pere Charlevoix*, and ſeveral other of their, and by ſeveral of our own, Hiſtorians. Nor had the *French*, as appears from the ſame Authority, made any Diſcoveries or Settlements at this Time higher up the River

His *Majeſty*'s further Right to all the Country, from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific* Ocean, lying between 34 D. and 45 D. N. Lat.

River *St. Lawrence* than *Montreal*. Nor had any *European* Power, but the *Engliſh*, any Settlements in any Part of this Grant at that Time. The Grant extends upon the *Atlantic Ocean* from the Cape now called *Cape Fear* to the Mouth of *Pantagoit* River, which is the Weſtern Boundary of the Country we claim as *Acadie* or *Nova Scotia*. Indeed *P. Charlevoix* ſays, M. *Monts* entered *Kennebeck*, or *Sagadahoc* River, which is within this Grant, in 1604; but he alſo ſays, he and all the Adventurers with him immediately removed to *Port Royal* in *Acadie*, and in 1606 they all returned to *France*.

Both the *London* and *Briſtol* Companies began, immediately after their Grant, to make Adventures in Trade and Settlements. The *London* Company purſuing them to the Southward of the Bay called *Cheſapeak*, and the *Briſtol* Company to the Eaſtward, beginning at *Sagadahoc* River.

His Majeſty's further Right three Degrees more to the Northward.

In 1620 a Diſpute aroſe between thoſe Companies about the former's Right to fiſh at *Cape Cod*, upon which a new Patent was granted to the latter, and ſeveral other Noblemen and Gentlemen, for all the Country lying from 40 D. to 48 D. North Latitude, which is three Degrees further to the Northward than the former Grant, and takes in the greateſt Part of *Acadie* or *Nova Scotia*. The Grant extends due Weſt from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific* Ocean, if not then actually poſſeſſed by any *Chriſtian* Prince or People. And this new Company was called the Council of *Plymouth* or *New-England*; which latter Name was given to this Country upon Capt. *Smith*'s preſenting a Plan of it to the Court of *England* on his Return in 1614, and it retains the Name to this Day from twenty Miles Eaſt of the City of *New-York* as far as the River *St. Croix*, and is now divided into the four *Provinces* of *Maſſachuſet's-Bay*, *New-Hampſhire*, *Rhode-Iſland* and *Connecticut*. Capt. *Smith* ſurveyed the Coaſt well, and

and gave Names to many of the Head-lands, Bays and Rivers, which are moſtly continued to this Time.

The North Line of this Grant croſſes the North Side of St. *Lawrence* River a little above *Sagueney*, and running due Weſt ſtrikes the North Side of Lake *Superiour*, to which the South Boundary of the *Hudſon's-Bay* Company's Territories do extend. But as the *French* were before this ſettled at *Quebeck*, *Trois Riviers*, and ſeveral other Places on the North Side of St. *Lawrence* below *Montreal*, which are within this Grant, all that Part of the Grant to the Northward of the River St. *Lawrence* as high as *Montreal* is invalid. But as they had not made any Settlements prior to this Grant higher than *Montreal*, they have no Right to any part of the Country to the Southward of the River St. *Lawrence* below *Montreal*, nor to the Southward of the North Bounds of this Line above *Montreal*.

This *New-England* Company made many Grants of Land, one of which, in particular, in 1629, gives to Sir *Ferdinando Gorge* and Captain *Maſon* all that Tract of Land lying from the Heads of *Merrimak* River, and *Sagadahoc* or *Kennebeck* River to the Lake *Iroquois*, now called by the *French Champlain*, and the River which empties itſelf from the ſaid Lake into St. *Lawrence* River oppoſite to St. *Peter's-Bay*, to be called *Laconia*. Part of this Grant was afterwards ſold to the Agent of the *Maſſachuſet's-Bay* Province, and confirmed by the Crown in 1639.

The *London* and *New-England* Companies, being diſappointed in their Hopes of vaſt Wealth from their Projects, ſurrendered their Patents to the *Crown* in 1635. And in the Beginning of *Charles* I. new Grants were procured: but by reaſon of the enſuing Civil Confuſions and Diviſions in *England* the Conditions of theſe new Grants were not complied

plied with, and People ſet down at pleaſure and at random. Upon the Reſtoration of *Charles* II. thoſe Settlers petitioned for peculiar Grants, and had them; but it is not pertinent to my preſent Object to trace Royal and other Grants for Lands to the Northward of 34 D. of Latitude any further. But it is neceſſary to mention three other Species of his *Majeſty*'s Right to a very large Part of the ſame Country, which he derives from *European* and *Indian* Treaties.

His Majeſty's further Right to the Provinces of *New York*, &c. and all the hereditary and conquered Country of the *Five Nations* of *Indians* called *Iroquois*.

While the *London* and *Briſtol* Companies were engaged in trading and ſettling at the two Extremes of their Grant, the *Swedes*, *Fins*, and *Dutch* in 1609 crept into that part of it lying from the Lat. of about 38 D. to the Lat. 41 D. N. comprehending the preſent Provinces of *New-York*, *New-Jerſies*, and ſome Part of *Pennſylvania*. In 1618 the Governor of *Virginia* had ſeveral Bickerings with the *Dutch*, &c. ſettled in, and trading to, this Country, as interfering with his Maſter's Grant. However this ſerved no other Purpoſe than to frighten the *Swedes* and *Fins* under the Protection of the *Dutch*, who ſoon after had a Governor appointed by the *States* of *Holland*, and the Country was called *New-Netherlands*. The Court of *England* complained, but the *States* diſowned it, and ſaid it was only a private Undertaking of an *Amſterdam Weſt-India* Merchant. Upon which King *James* I. commiſſioned a Governor, and called the Country *New-Albion*, to which the *Dutch* ſubmitted. But during the Civil Troubles in *England* in *Charles* I. Reign, and in the Adminiſtration of the *Republican* Party, the *Dutch* again eſtabliſhed a Government there, till it was reduced by *England* in 1664. In 1667 at the Peace concluded at *Breda*, between *England* and the *United Provinces*, it was ſtipulated by the third Article of the Treaty that the *Engliſh* were to remain in Poſſeſſion of that whole Country, in

in Exchange for the Country of *Surinam*, which the *Dutch* had taken from the *Engliſh*. In 1672 the *Dutch* reduced *New-Albion*, but the Year following, at the Treaty of *Weſtminſter*, it was reſtored to *England*, with whom it has continued ever ſince. Neither the Treaty of *Breda*, nor that of *Weſtminſter*, ſpecifies the Bounds of *New-Netherlands*, or *New-Albion*, but in general Terms cedes to *England* all the Rights and Poſſeſſions of the *Dutch* in *North America*.

The firſt Year the *Dutch* begun to ſettle in this Country, they entered into an Alliance with, and by Treaty did acquire the Protection and Sovereignty of, the *Five Nations* of *Indians* then living on the South Side of St. *Lawrence* River, oppoſite to *Montreal*; who are known to the *Engliſh* under the Names of *Mohawks*, *Oneydoes*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senekas*; and to the *French* by the general Name of *Iroquois*. This Alliance and Subjection continued without a Breach on either Side till 1664, when the *Engliſh* upon the taking of *New-Netherlands*, which from this time was called *New-York*, immediately entered into a ſtrict Friendſhip with thoſe *Five Nations*, which has held without the leaſt Breach to this Day. The * *Five Nations* by this Treaty

* Notwithſtanding the Duke of *York*, Proprietor of this Country from the Time it was taken in 1664 to his Acceſſion to the Throne, ordered the Governors of *New-York* to give the *French* Prieſts all the Encouragement in their Power to ſettle among the *Five Nations*. But Col. *Dungan*, who was his Governor when he mounted the Throne, though a *Roman Catholic*, was ſo much of an *Engliſhman* that he ever perſuaded the *Indians* not to receive them, prevailed on them not to make Peace with the *French* in 1687, and effectually prevented them from becoming the Subjects of the *French* King. But his Meaſures were not agreeable to thoſe his Maſter had taken with

Treaty acknowledged to the Governor of *New-York* at *Albany*, " That they had given their Lands and " ſubmitted themſelves to the *King* of *England*." And in a few Years after they deſired and had the *Duke of York's* Arms put up at each of their Caſtles, as Tokens of their being Subjects and under his Protection. The above Treaty was made three Years preceding the firſt the *French* ever made with them, for they were conſtantly at War with the *Five Nations*, as appears by their own, as well as our Hiſtorians, from 1603, when they firſt ſettled at *Canada*, to 1667, when they entered into a Treaty of Friendſhip only, which continued till 1683, when the *French* moſt perfidiouſly broke it. The above Right of Sovereignty and Property, conveyed to us, the *Five Nations* recognized by a Treaty in 1684, and by another at *Albany* in 1687. And at this laſt Treaty, when Col. *Dungan*, Governor of *New-York*, could not ſupport them openly, having poſitive Orders from King *James* II. to procure Peace for the *French*, they expreſſed themſelves to the Governor and Commiſſioners of *New-York* in theſe Words, " Brethren, you tell us the " King of *England* is a very great King, and why " ſhould not you join with us in a very juſt Cauſe, " when the *French* join with our Enemies in an un- " juſt Cauſe? O Brethren, we ſee the Reaſon of " this; for the *French* would fain kill us all, and " when that is done they would carry all the *Bea-* " *ver* Trade to *Canada*, and the King of *England* " would loſe the Land likewiſe; and therefore, *O* " *great Sachem*, beyond the great Lake, awake " and

with the *French* Court, at whoſe Requeſt he was ſoon after removed from his Government, becauſe he had not procured a Peace with the *Indians* for the *French*, and admitted them to ſettle and goſpelize among them, as the King his Maſter had ordered him.

" and ſuffer not thoſe poor *Indians that have given* " *themſelves and their Lands under your Protection*, " to be deſtroyed by the *French* without a Cauſe." All which Grants they further confirmed by ſeveral ſubſequent Treaties, and a Deed of Sale of all their hereditary and conquered Country, for a valuable Conſideration, in 1701. Which was alſo renewed 1726; and again, very particularly ſo, at a Treaty held at *Lancaſter* in the *Province* of *Pennſylvania* in 1744. But as Treaties with the *Natives* of *America* by *European* Powers may not be thought ſufficient, or be admitted, in ſupport of a Claim to Property and Juriſdiction, in a *European* national Diſcuſſion, unleſs confirmed by a *European* Treaty between contending Nations for *American* Rights, I have not quoted any, or ſhall I, (though there are many ſubſiſting in almoſt every Part of his *Majeſty's North-American* Dominions, as much to the Purpoſe of Property and Juriſdiction as thoſe of the *Five Nations*) but thoſe that relate to the *Iroquois*, becauſe they are fully and amply confirmed by *France* to *Great-Britain* in the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Aix La Chapelle*. They are there acknowledged to be Subjects of, and the Dominion over them is ceded to, the Crown of *Great-Britain*; and it is ſtipulated that neither they, nor any other *Indians*, who were Friends to the *Engliſh*, ſhould be moleſted by the *French*, but that the Subjects of both *Crowns* ſhould enjoy free Liberty of going and coming to the *Colonies* of either, for the Promotion of Trade as a common Benefit. But as the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Aix La Chapelle* refer the Dominion of each *Crown* over all the *Indians* in *North-America*, except the *Iroquois*, to be ſettled by Commiſſaries after the Ratifications were exchanged, the Treaties that have from time to time been made by his *Majeſty*'s Governments in *North-America with the Indians*, will be of great Service if ever this Affair

Affair ſhould come upon the *Tapis*. And if our Governors had known the Importance of ſuch Treaties, they might have improved the Opportunities they have had with more Clearneſs and Preciſion than they have done in ſome Inſtances, both as to Dominion and Property.

Thoſe Ceſſions of the *Five Nations* confirmed by *France* to *Great-Britain* are of infinite more Importance than they appear to be at firſt ſight; for they are further and concluſive Proofs for the utter Excluſion of any *French* Pretenſions to the *Five great Lakes, all the Country between the Lakes, all the River and Country of the* Ohio. *And a vaſt Extent of Territory beſides.* But to have a nearer View, and to convey a more adequate Idea of the vaſt Importance of theſe Ceſſions, we muſt aſcertain what is the Extent of the *Five Nations* Hereditary and Conquered Country.

The Hereditary Country of the *Five Nations.*

The *French* Hiſtorians tell us, that when they ſettled at *Canada* in 1603, which is ſix Years before the *Dutch* poſſeſſed themſelves of *New-Netherlands*, now called *New-York*, the *Iroquois* lived in that Part of the Country extending upon the South Banks of the River St. *Lawrence* from the Mouth of the *Iroquois*, or *Sorrel*, River, as high up St. *Lawrence* as to be oppoſite to the Weſt End of Lake *Sacrement*, and from the Weſt End of the ſaid Lake through that and Lake *Iroquois* or *Champlain*, and *Iroquois* River to its Mouth, which is oppoſite to St. *Peter's-Bay*. This being the earlieſt Account any *Europeans* have of them, we may fairly conclude this to be their hereditary or native Country.

The conquered Country of the *Five Nations.*

The ſame Authority acquaints us, that they found the *Iroquois* engaged in a juſt and neceſſary War with the *Adirondacs* or *Algonkins*, a powerful Nation of *Indians*, who then lived where the *Utawawas* are now ſituated, and forced the *Iroquois* to leave

leave their own Country and fly to the Banks of the Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*; which, with the Country lying between thoſe Lakes and *Hudſon*'s River, as low as *Albany*, and the Forks of the Rivers *Delaware*, *Suſquehanah* and *Ohio*, they have ever ſince made their chief Reſidence, and do now continue in the Poſſeſſion of; except thoſe Parts they have ſold to the *Engliſh* and made particular Grants of, eſpecially upon *Mohawks* River, upon Lake *Ontario*, where the *Engliſh* Fort *Oſwego* was built in 1727, and thoſe Parts about the Forks of the Rivers *Delaware*, *Suſquehanah* and *Ohio* in the Province of *Pennſylvania* that they have ſold to the Proprietors of that Province. Upon their Removal to this Part of the Country the *Satanas*, or *Shaouonons*, who then lived round the Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*, warred againſt them; but the *Iroquois* ſoon drove them out of the Country, and they fled as far to the Weſtward as the Banks of the *Miſſiſſipi*. By this Breach with the *Satanas* the *Iroquois* improved ſo much in the Art of War, and ſo far recovered their Spirits, which were before depreſſed by the *Algonkins*, that now they thought themſelves a Match for them: and as *Indians* never forget an Injury, nor reſt till their Revenge is ſatiated, they immediately after their Victory over the *Satanas* renewed the War with the *Algonkins*, in which they had ſuch Succeſs as not only to recover their hereditary Dominions, but alſo to drive the *Algonkins* from their own Country to that where *Quebeck* now ſtands, and never reſted till they had deſtroyed the whole Nation, except a few who put themſelves under the Protection of the *French* at *Quebeck*; and thoſe that have deſcended from them that eſcaped the Fury of the *Iroquois* are ſtill in the Neighbourhood of *Quebeck*; but the *Algonkins* have never been conſidered as of any Conſequence in either Peace or War, ſince their Wars with the *Iroquois*.

Fire Arms and Tools of Iron and Steel having never been ſeen in this Part of the World 'till the *French* introduced them, the Novelty and Uſefulneſs of them, together with their alluring *Toys* and *Tinſels*, and the *French* Demand for the *Indian Furs* and *Skins*, brought all the *Indians* between *Quebeck* and the Lakes, except the *Iroquois*, to the *French* to trade: but as the *French* had protected the *Algonkins* and actually aſſiſted them againſt the *Iroquois*, they could not be prevailed upon to have any Commerce with the *French*, who thereupon commenced the Allies of all the *Indians* that came to *Quebeck*, and prevailed on them to join in a War againſt the *Iroquois*, whom they were now determined to extirpate, never dreaming of much Difficulty to accompliſh it, as they had the Advantage of *Fire Arms* and a vaſt Superiority in Numbers of *Indians*.

The firſt Action after this Coalition happened upon the Banks of Lake *Iroquois*, and proved to the Diſadvantage of the *Iroquois*; for the *French* kept themſelves undiſcovered till the Moment they begun to join battle, and their Fire Arms ſurprized the *Iroquois* ſo much that they were put into Confuſion. This Victory and the Fire Arms giving the *French Indians* new Confidence, they became fierce and inſolent, deſpiſing the Commands of their Captains, and on all Occaſions raſhly attacked the Enemy, who were obliged to keep themſelves upon the defenſive, and to make up what they wanted in Force by Stratagem and a ſkilful Management of the War, in which they ſucceeded ſo well that they deſtroyed great Numbers of the Enemy, and loſt but very few of their own People. One Stratagem they made uſe of in this critical Conjuncture, was an Acceptance of an Offer made them by the Governor of *Canada* to ſend ſome *French* Prieſts among them; but as ſoon as they got them in their Poſſeſſion

Poſſeſſion, they made no other Uſe of them than as Hoſtages to oblige the *French* to ſtand neuter. And being now furniſhed with *Fire Arms* from the *Dutch*, they gave full ſcope to their Revenge againſt their Enemy *Indians*. The firſt they met with were the *Quatoghies* or *Hurons*, as the *French* call them, and the Remains of the *Algonkins*, whom they defeated in a dreadful Battle fought within a few Miles of *Quebeck*. The *French* own if the *Iroquois* had known their Weakneſs at that Time, they might eaſily have deſtroyed their whole Colony.

This Defeat in Sight of the *French* Settlements ſtruck Terror into all their *Indian* Allies, who at that Time were very numerous, becauſe of the Trade which ſupplied them with many uſeful Conveniences. The *Nipiceriniens* who then lived on the North Banks of St. *Lawrence* River, fled upon this to the Northward as far as Lake *Abitibis*. The Remainder of the *Quatoghies* or *Hurons*, with the *Utawawas* and ſeveral other Nations, ſcampered off South-Weſtward. But ſoon after they began to be in want of the *European* Commodities from the *French*, and in order to ſupply themſelves they returned to *Quebeck*; and by this Means the Places of their Retreat was diſcovered to the *Iroquois*, whoſe Revenge not being yet ſatisfied, they immediately after attacked them in their new Settlements, and by the Year 1650 entirely extirpated or adopted all the Nations of *Indians* that reſided on both Sides the River St. *Lawrence* above *Quebeck*, and on both Sides the Lakes *Ontario*, *Erie*, and *Huron:* which they never could have accompliſhed had they not ſtrictly followed one Maxim formerly in uſe among the *Romans*, *viz.* the encouraging the People of other Nations to incorporate with them. Like them alſo when they have ſubdued any People and ſatiated their Revenge, by ſome cruel Examples, they adopt the reſt, who if they behave well enjoy

the ſame Rank and Privileges with their own People, ſo that ſome of their Captives have afterwards become their greateſt *Sachems* and Captains. In 1672 they conquered and incorporated the *Illinois Indians* reſiding upon the River *Illinois*, which riſes near Lake *Michigan*, and diſembogues into the *Miſſiſſipi*. And they alſo then incorporated the *Satanas* that they formerly drove from the Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*. And the Rivers *Illinois* and *Miſſiſſipi* make the Weſtern Bounds of their Conqueſts, and of their Deed of Sale to the Crown of *Great-Britain* in 1701. They alſo conquered the *New-York* or *Hudſon's-River Indians*, the *Delaware*, *Suſquehanah*, *Ohio*, and other *Indians* in the *Provinces* of *New-York*, *Pennſylvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia* by 1673. The *Twightwees*, or *Miamis*, reſiding on the River *Oubache* or St. *Jerom*, they conquered in 1685.

In ſhort the neareſt *Indians*, as they were attacked, fled to thoſe that were further off, where they followed them, and not only entirely ſubdued the vanquiſhed, but them that received them. And they carried their Arms and Conqueſts as far as *New-England* and the *Utawawas* River to the Eaſtward, to *Hudſon's-Bay* Company's Territories to the Northward, to the *Illinois* and *Miſſiſſipi* Rivers Weſtward, and to *Georgia* Southward, adopting thoſe whom they did not deſtroy, and making them their Vaſſals and Tributaries. The *Tuſcaroras*, that formerly lived in *Carolina*, upon their Expulſion from thence by the People of *Carolina* in 1711, fled to the *Iroquois*, and were incorporated with, and to this Day reſide among, them. And ſince that they are generally called the *Six Nations*. The *Cowetas* or *Creek Indians* that reſide in *Georgia* are in the ſame Friendſhip with them.

Theſe Conqueſts of the *Five Nations* have not proved temporary, or merely nominal, for all the Nations

Nations round them have for many Years entirely ſubmitted to them, and pay a yearly Tribute to them in *Wampum*, or *Indian* Money; they dare neither make War nor Peace without their Conſent, except thoſe who quit their Nations, and get under the immediate Protection and Support of the *French*. Two old Men commonly go about every Year or two to receive this Tribute; and their *Sachems* are often ſeen iſſuing their Orders with as arbitrary an Authority as a *Roman* Dictator.

For further Proof of their Right to the Country they have conquered, they have in all their Treaties with his *Majeſty*'s Governments reſpecting it, reſerved to themſelves a Right to demand a further Conſideration for all unſettled Lands, that they, nor their Anceſtors, have not made particular Grants of to diſtinct Governments and received a valuable Conſideration for; and they always do demand a Conſideration and have it, as our Settlements do extend further into their Country, before they will execute a Deed of Conveyance, inſiſting that the Country belongs to them in Right of Conqueſt, having bought it with their Blood, and taken it from their Enemies in fair War. Thus the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania* in 1736 bought of them all the Land on both Sides the Forks of the *Suſquehanah* River as far South as the Province extends, and to the Northward to thoſe called the *Endleſs Mountains* or *Kittochtinny Hills* as far as the Province extends that Way. This Purchaſe includes all that Part of the River and Country of the *Ohio* that lays in this Province, which gives us a further Right to ſuch Part. The Government of *Maryland* alſo purchaſed the Remainder of all their Claims in that Province in 1744. And the Government of *Virginia* paid them in 1744, two hundred Pounds in Goods at Market Price, and two hundred Pounds in Gold, for a Deed of Sale for

the Remainder of all the Lands that are, or may be, by the King's Appointment in *Virginia*; which is another Proof of the reſt of the River and Country of the *Obio*, which is in this Province, belonging to his Majeſty. But they deſired a further Conſideration when the Settlements increaſed much further back, which the Commiſſioners were at laſt obliged to give them Encouragement to hope for. The Particulars of which Grants, and the *Indian* Manner of negociating about Lands, with a full Account of their Treaties, may be ſeen in *Colden*'s judicious Hiſtory of the *Five Nations*.

From this Detail of hiſtorical Facts, it is plain that the *Five Nations* have a fair and indubitable Title to their hereditary and conquered Country, and they have on all Occaſions availed themſelves of the Advantages reſulting from it.

The Extent of their Right by Inheritance and Conqueſt is to the Eaſtward, on the South Side of St. *Lawrence*, the Weſtern Bounds of *New-England*, and on the North Side of that River, the *Utawawas* River and Lake *Abitibis*. Its South Weſtern Boundary is from Lake *Abitibis* to the North Eaſt End of Lake *Michigan*, and from thence thro' that Lake to the River *Illinois*, and from thence down that River to the *Miſſiſſipi*. And its Weſtern Boundary is from the Confluence of the Rivers *Illinois* and *Miſſiſſipi* as the latter runs South to *Georgia*. This is a vaſt Country, extending about twelve hundred Miles in Length from North to South, and from ſeven to eight hundred Miles in Breadth, where the *Five Nations* deſtroyed many Nations, of whom there are now no Accounts among the *Engliſh*. But the *French* Geographers, *D'Liſle*, *Du Fur*, *&c.* have in their late Maps limited their Rights Northward, to a South Weſt Line they have drawn from *Montreal* to Lake *Toronto*, where they alſo bound them to the Weſtward,

ward, and allow them only the Country between this Line and our Settlements. However, to point out the Miſtakes, or rather deſigned Encroachments, of the Maps of *America* publiſhed in *France*, of late Years, by Authority, would be almoſt to copy the whole of them. Therefore it muſt give every *Briton* great Pleaſure to ſee our Countryman Dr. *Mitchel*, F. R. S. detecting their Miſtakes and deſigned Encroachments, and almoſt wholly reſtoring us to our juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions, as far as Paper will admit of it, in his moſt elaborate and excellent Map of *North-America* juſt publiſhed; which deſerves the warmeſt Thanks and Countenance from every good Subject in his Majeſty's Dominions.

The *Five Nations* never alienated any Part of their hereditary or conquered Country to any but his *Majeſty* and his Subjects. But in 1672 the *French*, when at Peace with the *Five Nations*, perſuaded them to allow a Houſe to be built on the North Side of the Eaſt Entrance into Lake *Ontario*, under the Pretence of a Store for Merchandize. Under the ſame Pretence they built ſeveral other Houſes the next Year about the Lakes; but they ſoon converted theſe trading Houſes into ſuch Forts as the *Five Nations* could not reduce without Cannon and knowing how to uſe them. However they complained to the Governor of *Canada* of this Uſurpation, and told him, "They could place no Con- "fidence in the *French*, for under the Pretence of "building Houſes that might be a Rendezvous "for Merchants, and that only *Beavers* and Mer- "chandize ſhould enter them, they had made them "Places of Retreat for *Soldiers*, and for *Arms and* "*Ammunition* of War; whereby they had ſtopped "the Growth of the Tree of Peace that had been "planted, and prevented its Branches from cover- "ing their Countries." And the Governor of

New-York proteſted alſo againſt theſe Forts as Encroachments upon the King of *Great-Britain*'s Territories. But notwithſtanding this, in 1684, the Year a Rupture broke out again with the *French* and *Five Nations*, they built another Fort, with four Baſtions, at *Naigara* Falls in the Streight between Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*; which was alſo proteſted againſt by the Governor of *New-York* as *P. Charlevoix*, *&c.* do confeſs. In 1725 they built *Crown-Point* or St. *Frederick*'s Fort on Lake *Iroquois* or *Champlain*. And ſince the Peace of *Utrecht* and that of *Aix La Chapelle* they have built ſeveral other Forts, ſo that now they have twenty Forts, beſides Block-houſes, or Stockade Trading-houſes, and one Fort they lately took from us on the *Ohio* River, in the Country of the *Five Nations* which *France* ceded to the Crown of *Great-Britain* at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and confirmed by that of *Aix La Chapelle*. Which finiſhes what I have to remark on his Majeſty's Rights and Poſſeſſions to the Northward of Latitude 34 D; and now for our Rights to the Southward of that Latitude.

His Majeſty's Right from 29 D. to 34 D. N. Lat.

We not only firſt explored the Eaſtern Coaſt from *Cape Florida* to the *North Polar Circle*, but from Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Grant in 1584, the Coaſt to the Southward of *Cheſapeak-Bay* has been conſtantly viſited, and moſt of our firſt Settlements in *North-America* were to the Southward of that Bay, and in that Part now called *North-Carolina*; the Particulars and Succeſs of which may be ſeen at large in moſt Collections of Voyages to, and Hiſtories of, *North-America*. From theſe Settlements the People ſpread to the Southward of N. Lat. 34 D. and eſtabliſhed themſelves without any Grant from the Crown, but what had been forfeited or reſumed, till 1630, when King *Charles* I. granted all the Country and the Iſlands on the Sea Coaſt of the *Atlantic Ocean* lying between 31 D. and 36 D. N.

D. N. Lat. and from thence due Weſt to the *South Seas*, to Sir *Robert Heath* by the Name of *Carolina*.

In 1665 King *Charles* II. granted to ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen all the Country lying on the *Atlantic Ocean* between 29 D. and 36 D. 30 M. N. Lat. and from thence due Weſt to the *Pacific Ocean*, no *Chriſtian* Prince or People intervening, by the Name of *Carolina*. This Grant comprehends the preſent Provinces of *North* and *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, and all the Province of *Louiſiana*, ſince uſurped by the *French*. In 1698 Col. *Welſh* travelled from *Charles-Town*, *South-Carolina*, to the *Miſſiſſipi* River juſt below *Old Kappa*, where *Ferdinand Soto*, a *Spaniard* from *Florida*, firſt diſcovered the *Miſſiſſipi* in 1541. In 1698 alſo, Sir *Daniel Cox* intended to revive a dormant Title to the Country granted as above to Sir *Robert Heath*, but finding the Eaſtern Coaſt already planted, he ſent two Ships into the Gulf of *Mexico*, under the Command of Capt. *William Bond*, to explore the South Coaſt of *Carolina*, and to make a Settlement there. One of the Ships entered the *Miſſiſſipi* River, and aſcended it above one hundred Miles, taking Poſſeſſion of the Country in the King's Name, leaving in ſeveral Places the Arms of *England* for a Memorial thereof. And Capt. *Bond* took ſeveral Draughts of the Coaſt and River as far as he diſcovered. And it was not till the Year following, when Sir *Daniel Cox* was ſolliciting a new Patent in *England*, that M. *D'Iberville* on the Part of *France* hit upon the Mouths of the *Miſſiſſipi*, and built a Fort at one of the Entrances, as would have been done the Year before by the *Engliſh* if one of their Ships had not deſerted them. From theſe Particulars relating to the South Coaſt we derive a further Right to the Country lying between the 29 and 36 D. 30 M. N. Lat. And on the Weſtern Side

of

of it that is bounded by the *Pacific Ocean*, we ſtill have a further Right, founded on the Diſcoveries of Sir *Francis Drake* in 1578, who explored the whole Sea Coaſt, took formal Poſſeſſion for *England*, and called the Country *New Albion*.

To the great Part of this Country both the *French* and *Spaniards* have not only laid claim, but have availed themſelves of; therefore I ſhall now conſider the Merits of their Claim.

The *Spaniards* Right to *Florida*

During the Inattention of *England* to *North-America*, from *Cabot*'s Diſcovery of it in 1496 to Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Patent in 1584, the *Spaniards* got footing in this Territory on the Eaſtern Coaſt, and in 1565 utterly extirpated the *French* out of it, who had been endeavouring to eſtabliſh a Colony there from 1555. And the *Spaniards* were in Poſſeſſion of a large Part of *Carolina* under the Name of *Florida* when the Treaties of 1667 and 1670 were concluded between *England* and *Spain*. By thoſe Treaties both Nations were to hold whatever each then poſſeſſed in *America*, whereby *Spain* has a Right to part of *Carolina*, ſtill called *Florida* *. In 1702 and 1703 the *Spaniards*, and *Indians* of this Country in Alliance with them, were defeated in two memorable Battles, drove to the Southward of St. *John*'s River in *South-Carolina*, which is juſt to the Southward of the South Boundary of *Georgia*, by his

* *A-propos*, by the ſame Authority, we have an undoubted Right to the Bays of *Compeache* and *Honduras*; for at the Concluſion of thoſe Treaties we had *Colonies* actually planted by the Government of *Jamaica* at both thoſe Bays. Upon which his Majeſty's Claims to both of them, and his Subjects' Right to cut *Logwood*, &c. there, is as juſtly founded as the *Spaniſh* Claim is to any part of *Florida*. But notwithſtanding the *Spaniards* have drove us from both, and are effectually preventing us from recovering our footing there by fortifying and planting *Colonies*.

his Majeſty's Subjects of *Carolina*, and would have been utterly extirpated out of *Florida*, if Governor *Moore* had not precipitately raiſed the Siege of *Auguſtine* at the Appearance of two *Spaniſh* Frigates which could have done him no Injury. And in 1714 the *Creek Indians* compleated their Extirpation out of *Florida*, the Town of *Auguſtine* only excepted. Therefore in 1738, when the Court of *Spain* claimed a vaſt Tract of Country to the Northward of this River to prevent our ſettling it, as the Colony of *Georgia* was forming, it was ſtipulated between the two *Crowns* that *Great Britain* ſhould not extend her Settlements to the Southward of the South Branch of St. *John*'s River. But the Charter for *Georgia* granted to the late *Truſtees*, and the Commiſſion and Inſtructions lately given to the Governor of *Georgia*, does not extend the South Bounds of this Province beyond the South Branch of the River *Altamaha*; ſo all the Country to the Southward of the *Altamaha* to the South Branch of St. *John*'s River continues part of *South-Carolina* Province.

Spaniſh Encroachments in *Georgia* ſince the Peace at *Aix La Chapelle*.

In the late War with *Spain* the *Spaniards* erected ſeveral Forts and Settlements to the Northward of St. *John*'s River, which General *Oglethorpe* demoliſhed. But I have Advice from *Georgia* that ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* they have built ſeveral Forts to the Northward of St. *John*'s River, and laſt Summer a conſiderable Number of Families came from the *Havanah* to ſettle upon the *Appalation* Fields, the fineſt Country in the World perhaps, which are abſolutely to the Northward of the Stipulation in 1738, and conſequently within his Majeſty's Territories. This Uſurpation, with their unwarrantable Expulſion of us from the Bay of *Honduras*, and the ſearching and ſeizing many of our Ships upon the High Seas, purſuing no other Traffic but from one part of his Majeſty's Dominions

nions to another, ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, ſeems to portend the ſame Evils to us that we now experience from *French* Encroachments and Depredations, if we are not ſpeedily reſtored to our juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions, and effectually ſecured againſt future Inſults and Encroachments of the like ſort. But if on the contrary we tamely ſubmit to them, what are we not to expect next? Does not pocketing one Affront or Injury always give an Invitation to another? Has not fatal Experience convinced this Nation of the Truth of this?

The Claim of *France* to *Carolina*, &c.

P. Charlevoix ſays, in 1555 the *French* turned their Thoughts to planting of Colonies in the South Part of *North America*, and in 1562 Admiral *Colonie* undertook a Settlement in *Florida*, but did not ſucceed. In 1562 alſo, M. *Rebeaut* went to *Florida*, and built a Fort at *Port-Royal*, and called it *Charles-Fort*, eſtabliſhed a Colony there which he afterwards deſtroyed, and returned to *France* in 1563. In 1563 M. *Laudinea* went to *Florida* and built a Fort which he called *Carolini*, and went on ſettling till 1565, when Don *Menendez* deſtroyed the whole Eſtabliſhment, ſince which the *French* have not had the leaſt footing on the Eaſtern Coaſt of *Florida*, or more properly ſpeaking the Provinces of *North* and *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, nor do they lay any Claim to any part of this Coaſt that I know of. Now let us follow them to the South Coaſt of *Carolina*, where they have uſurped a vaſt Territory belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and planted a powerful Colony, to which they have given the Name of *Louiſiani*.

The Origin and Progreſs of the French Diſcovery and Settlement of the *Miſſiſſipi*, or *Louiſiani*.

By M. *Joliet*'s Journal of the *French* Enterprizes to diſcover and get footing on the great River *Miſſiſſipi*, it appears that he in 1673 travelled from *Canada* over Land, and diſcovered ſome part of the River *Miſſiſſipi*, upon which he returned. The next *French* Adventurer was the Sieur *De La Salle*, who

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in the Years 1679, 1680, 1682, and 1683, went from Lake *Ontario*, through the Lakes *Erie*, *Huron*, and *Michigan*, and the River *Illinois*, to the *Miſſiſſipi*, and returned to *Canada*. In 1684 he went from *Rochelle* in *Old France*, with two hundred Soldiers, in hopes of finding out an Entrance into the *Miſſiſſipi* in the Gulf of *Mexico*, but he miſſed it, and fell in with the Bay of St. *Bernard*, or St. *Louis*, between 28 D. and 29 D. N. Lat. juſt to the Southward of the South Line of *Carolina* Charter granted by *Charles* II. in 1665. Here he built a Fort, and in travelling by Land in purſuit of the Mouth of the *Miſſiſſipi*, he was murdered by his own People, who afterwards abandoned the Fort at St. *Bernard*, and went to *Canada*, without diſcovering the Entrance into the *Miſſiſſipi*. Thus fell that bold, enterpriſing, and valuable Gentleman the Sieur *De La Salle*, who was an honour to his Country, after which the *Miſſiſſipi* was neglected by the *French* till the latterEnd of 1698, when M. *D'Iberville* made an Attempt to diſcover its Mouth in the Gulf of *Mexico*, and in 1699 he did diſcover an Entrance, and built a Fort near the Mouths. In 1701 the next Eſtabliſhment was made at the *Mobile* River. In 1702 Iſle *Dauphin* begun to be ſettled. But all theſe Settlements took no form till 1708. In 1712 *Louis* XIV. granted the Sieur *Crozat* a Patent for all Lands bounded by *New Mexico*, and by the Lands of the *Engliſh* of *Carolina*, all the Settlements, Ports, Havens, Rivers, and principally the Port and Haven of the Iſle *Dauphin*, heretofore called *Maſſacre*; the River of St. *Louis*, heretofore called *Miſſiſſipi*, from the Edge of the Sea as far as the *Illinois*; together with the River of St. *Philip*, heretofore called the *Miſſourys*; and of St. *Jerom*, heretofore called the *Oubache*. With all the Countries, Territories, Lakes within Land, and the Rivers which fall directly or indirectly into the above part of St. *Louis*. In the Preamble

to

to this vague, looſe, and indeterminate Grant, the King ſets forth no other Title to it than the Sieur *De La Salle*'s Voyage in 1683, as the firſt Diſcovery of the *Miſſiſſipi*, acknowledging alſo that the King did not give Orders for the eſtabliſhing a Colony till after the Peace of *Ryſwick* in 1697. And the King alſo expreſly declares the principal Object of this Grant to be, that a Communication may be made between *Canada* and *Louiſiani* by help of the Lakes and Rivers, which of all things we ought to prevent the Continuance of, or adieu to the Peace and Proſperity of our Colonies. When this Patent is dated we were at War with both *France* and *Spain*, and that we took no Notice of it at the Treaty of *Utrecht* is not to be wondered at, when we call to mind the Characters and Abilities of the Negociators on our Part of that Treaty. In 1714 they built a Fort, which now mounts fourteen Cannon, at *Alibamous* in the Heart of our Subjects the Upper *Creek Indians*, and in the Center of that part, to the Eaſtward of the *Miſſiſſipi*, of the Province we now call *Georgia*, which Spot we actually poſſeſſed thirty Years before by trading Houſes for the *Indians*. In 1717 the Capital of *Louiſiani*, called *New Orleans*, was founded. And that Year the Patentee, finding his Enterpriſe very unprofitable, relinquiſhed his Patent to the Regent of *France*, upon which the famous, or rather infamous *Miſſiſſipi* Company, or Bubble, was formed. This failing, to the Ruin of Thouſands, the King took it into his own Hands where it has continued ever ſince, and is now vaſtly increaſed in Inhabitants and Fortifications. This is the Account of the Origin and Progreſs of the *French* Uſurpation of the *Miſſiſſipi* that they have been ſo obliging as to publiſh to the World themſelves. And certainly if there be any ſuch Thing as Law or Juſtice upon this earthly Ball between

tween Nation and Nation, the *French* have juſt as much Right to that Part of *Louiſiani* to the Northward of twenty-nine Degrees of North Latitude, as a *Frenchman* would have to one of the *King*'s Foreſts in this *Iſland* upon coming from *France*, walking thro' it, finding only a Notice ſtuck up at each End that no Perſon muſt enter there without a Ticket from the Ranger, and then returning to the Middle and impudently ſetting himſelf down.

The *French* Settlements in *New-Mexico* a Uſurpation on the *Spaniards*, and replete with the worſt Conſequences to the Crown of *Spain*.

As to the Sieur *De La Salle*'s Diſcovery of St. *Bernard*, or St. *Louis*, Bay, to the Southward of the South Bounds of *Carolina*, and the *French* claiming it in conſequence of that Diſcovery, it behoves the *Spaniards* to attend to that, eſpecially as it is within three hundred Miles of ſome of the richeſt Mines of *New-Mexico*, which perhaps they will experience, before long, the *French* have as keen an Appetite for as any *Spaniard* whatever. And no Man I believe can treat this as a chimerical Suſpicion, when he recollects the conſtant Encroachments the *French* have made upon the *Spaniards* in the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola* or St. *Domingo* ever ſince they got footing there, and upon all their Neighbours in all Parts of the Globe at all Times. But if they ſhould not further encroach on the *Spaniards* in *New-Mexico*, if they ſettle St. *Bernard's-Bay*, there cannot be any Doubt but they will avail themſelves of the greateſt Part of the Trade of *New-Mexico*; for by their Settlements at the *Miſſiſſipi*, they are come into a pretty handſome Share of it already, as fully appeared by the Capture of the *Golden Lyon* from the *Miſſiſſipi* in the late War, which Ship had an immenſe ſome of Money on Board that ſhe took in at the *Miſſiſſipi*. And this could not come from thence if the *French* had not exchanged their *European* Manufactures for it with the *New-Mexicans*. Therefore it is of the utmoſt Importance to *Spain* to deprive them of that Part of *New-Mexico* which they claim;

claim; and why they did not oblige *France* to annihilate this Claim at the Treaty of *Utrecht* is very eaſily accounted for, when we recollect *Louis* XIV. had juſt put his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain*.

From the Account I have thus collected of the Diſcoveries, Rights and Poſſeſſions of the Crown of *Great-Britain* in *North-America*, it is clear that *France* cannot have any juſt Pretenſions to any Part thereof from the North Pole to the twenty-ninth Degree of North Latitude on the *Atlantic* Ocean, and from thence due Weſt to the *South Seas*; except to *fiſh* and cure Fiſh at *Newfoundland*, to the Iſles in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and to *Canada* or *New-France*. And theſe they could never have had any Pretenſions to if *North-America* had from the original Diſcovery of the *Cabots* been properly attended to by *England*.

The Limits of *Canada* or *New-France* which the *French* availed themſelves of by the Neglects of *England*.

By the above State of his Majeſty's Rights, *Canada* is pared down to very narrow Limits, compared with what the *French* Hiſtorians and Mapmakers (under the Authority of Government) delineate it to be. But there is no Foundation for any Pretence to extend this *Province to the Northward beyond the South Bounds of* Hudſon's-Bay *Company's Territories and* New-Britain *or* Labradore; *to the Weſtward beyond Lake* Abitibis *and the Courſe of the* Utawawas *River that diſembogues directly oppoſite to* Montreal; *to the Southward beyond the North Side of the River of St.* Lawrence; *and to the Eaſtward beyond the Limits of* New-Britain *or* Labradore. I ſay this is *Canada* or *New-France*, and no Authority can be produced for its Extention any way. And this is the only Footing the *French* are entitled to upon the Continent of *North-America*. And I do repeat that they never would have had even this if the Court of *England* had but attended to its Intereſts in *North-America*. For the *Cabots* firſt explored the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and two *Engliſh* Ships went

up

up the River in 1527. Secretary *Walſingham* being informed of an Opening South of *Newfoundland*, fitted out Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, who ſailed up St. *Lawrence* River and took Poſſeſſion for the Crown of *England* in 1583. And it was 1603 before the *French* begun to ſettle any where within the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, according to their own Hiſtorians. In 1629 *Canada* was taken from the *French* by Sir *David Kirk*, but it was given them by the Treaty of St. *Germain* in 1632 without any Specification of Limits, which gives them all the Right they have to any Part of it. And Queen *Anne* in 1711, when ſhe purpoſed the Reduction of it, diſperſed a *Manifeſto* in the Country, ſetting forth, "That *Canada* "belonged to the *Engliſh* by Priority of Diſcovery, "and what the *French* poſſeſſed there was by Grants "from the *Engliſh*, and conſequently held it only "as a Fief, therefore where the Poſſeſſors turn Ene-"my, it reverts." I am not Lawyer enough to determine the Validity of ſuch a Claim, but we may be aſſured nothing but the *longeſt Sword* will ever ſettle the Limits of this Province.

Thus the Crown of *Great-Britain*'s Rights and Poſſeſſions in *North-America* ſtand in Oppoſition to thoſe of *France*; and by the Law of Nations our Claims are certainly valid with *Europeans* againſt *Europeans* that encroach upon *American* Claims thus founded.

His *Majeſty*'s Colonies accuſed of Frauds, Abuſes, and Cruelties to the *Indians*, and the Crown of having no Title to *America* from them.

But methinks I hear the ſober and thinking Part of Mankind ſay, "Though our Claims may be "valid againſt *France*, how came we by thoſe "Rights and Poſſeſſions? They did not come to us "by Inheritance? Prior Diſcovery and Pre-occu-"pancy gives only a Right to derelict Lands, which "thoſe of *North-America* were not, being full of "Inhabitants, who undoubtedly had as good a "Title to their own Country as the *Europeans* have "to theirs. Nor could our Right ariſe from Con-

" queſt, if we did conquer the Natives; as it is " hard to conceive how a Conqueſt, where there " was no preceding Injury or Provocation, could " create a Right. Therefore all a *European* Power " could give, was an excluſive Grant to particular " Subjects for negociating and purchaſing from the " natural Lords and Proprietors, and thereupon a " Power of Juriſdiction. We fear the firſt Settlers " of our Provinces never treated the *Savages* well, " but encroached upon their Lands by Degrees till " they fraudulently or forcibly turned them out of all, " uſing the barbarous Methods, in ſome Meaſure, " practiſed by the *Spaniards* on the Southern Conti- " nent of *America*, which have made them deteſta- " ble to the whole *Chriſtian* World."

Theſe and ſuch like Enquiries, Doubts and Fears, I have often met with ſince I came to *Europe*. Nay, this very Week a Pamphlet has been publiſhed, called the *State of the* Britiſh *and* French *Colonies*, &c. which accuſes his *Majeſty*'s Colonies with commiting Frauds, Abuſes, Encroachments, Murders, and every Species of Villainy, againſt the poor *Indians* of *North-America*, by which they have been alienated from, and induced to take up Arms with the *French* againſt, Us; and all the Evils *America* labours under have been thus produced. All theſe Accuſations are authoriſed by ſome of, what are called, the Hiſtories of *New-England* and other Parts of *North-America*, wrote by Subjects of his *Majeſty*.

Moſt *Hiſtories* of *North America* by his Majeſty's Subjects *exploded*.

Every Perſon that knows any thing of *North-America* in general, or of any one Province in particular, muſt be ſenſible that the Hiſtories or Works of *Mather*, *Oldmixon*, *Neal*, *Salmon*, &c. who have chiefly copied each other, and of all that have copied after them, relative to *North-America*, might almoſt as properly have called their Works Hiſtories of *Preſter John*'s, or the *Hottentots*, Country, and their

their Manners and Conduct, as Hiſtories of *North-America*, or any other Title they bear. Even *Mather* himſelf, ſaid *Oldmixon* in his *Britiſh Empire* in *America*, had eighty-ſeven Falſhoods in fifty-ſix Pages. In ſhort, there is not one Work yet publiſhed to the World in our Language that in any Degree deſerves the Title of a *Hiſtory* of *North-America*, but *Smith's Hiſtory of* Virginia, *and* Douglas's *Summary, Hiſtorical and Political, of the firſt Planting, progreſſive Improvements, and preſent State of the* Britiſh *Settlements in* North-America, *&c.* publiſhed a few Years ago at *Boſton* in *New-England*. And this laſt is only valuable for being the beſt Collection of Facts in general, for a future Hiſtorian, that was ever made or publiſhed. For of all the crude indigeſted Works that were ever ſubmitted to the Public, I believe this excels them therein. And with Reſpect to Limits between us and the *French* in general, and of *Nova-Scotia* in particular, he is very erroneous. But eſpecially as to the Hiſtories of the *Indians*, there is not one publiſhed in our Language that deſerves the Title, nor any Accounts of them, that I have ſeen, are worth reading, but that of *Colden*, which is juſtly called a Hiſtory of the *Five Nations*, and is a maſterly Performance. Therefore I am very glad the Author of the *State of the* Britiſh *and* French *Colonies*, has no other Authority to found his Accuſation againſt the Colonies in general than the exploded *Hiſtorians*, or rather *Anti-Hiſtorians*, of *North-America**, and ſome particular Inſtances, from other

 Authorities,

* Moſt, if not all, our *Maps* alſo, preceding that by Dr. *Mitchell*, are very erroneous and injurious to his *Majeſty's* juſt Rights; and even the *Doctor* has not confined *Canada*, or *New-France*, and *Spaniſh-Florida*, to their juſt Limits.

Such erroneous Books and Maps, upon ſuch important Subjects, are of worſe Conſequence than People generally

Authorities, of Cruelty and Injuſtice between private Perſons and the *Indians*, from which we ought not to form an Opinion of any People.

I thought

generally imagine; for, beſides miſleading ourſelves, the *French* quote them againſt us, even in National Diſcuſſions, as Authorities. Therefore I am ſorry to ſee the Author of the *State of the* Britiſh *and* French *Colonies*, &c. who, I am confident, wrote with a View to inform and ſerve his Country, attempting to prove the Independency of the *Five Nations* of *Indians*, who in almoſt every Treaty they ever made with his *Majeſty*'s Governments have acknowledged themſelves the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, and have yielded their Dominions to the Sovereignty of this *Crown*; though it is true ſome of their Great Men, when they have been exaſperated on particular Occaſions, have inſiſted in Debate that they were born free, and would be ſo. And this is the only Authority, with a few of them having gone over to the *French*, that can be produced for their denying their Subjection, ſince it took place in 1664, or of their diſputing his *Majeſty*'s Right to their Territories ſince their Deed of Sale for them in 1701, except when the Conditions of their Deed has not been complied with, which ſometimes has happened till a Congreſs could be held by the Provinces with them. This Author has alſo propoſed a Plan for ſettling the Limits of *North-America* with the *French*, whereby he gives the *French* Two-Thirds (*Douglas* in his *Summary* propoſes to give them full Seven-Eighths) of the Whole, for the Sake of enjoying the other Third in Peace and Quiet. Now can any Man, upon cool Reflection, imagine, that if the *French* are ſuffered to avail themſelves of, and ſettle, Two-Thirds of *North-America*, we ſhall enjoy the other Third in Peace? No; if we ſubmit to this, and may judge of the future by what is paſt, they will ſoon have the other Third alſo. And by making ſuch Propoſals, does it not look as if we doubted the Validity of our Right to the Whole of our Claim? Good God! why ſhould we give up an Inch of that Territory which is our juſt Right, when we are not only able to ſecure it to ourſelves, but to make the *French* hold what properly belongs to them by no other Tenure than that of the Mercy of the

Crown

I thought myſelf obliged to make this Preface, before I came to wipe off the unworthy Aſperſions that have been caſt on the firſt Settlers of *North-America* in direct Terms, ſupported by Evidence.

His *Majeſty's* Subjects in *North-America* acquitted of the Charge of Frauds, Abuſes and Cruelties to the *Natives*, and his Majeſty's Title to *North-America* acquired from the *Indians* proved to be juſt and fair.

Our firſt Settlers, far from *Spaniſh* Injuſtice and Cruelty, ſought to gain the Natives by ſtrict Juſtice in their Dealings with them, as well as by all the Endearments of Kindneſs and Humanity. To lay an early Foundation for a firm and laſting Friendſhip, they aſſured the *Americans* that they did not come among them as Invaders but Purchaſers, and therefore called an Aſſembly of them together to enquire who had the Right to diſpoſe of their Lands; and being told it was their *Sachems* or Princes, they thereupon agreed with them for what Diſtricts they bought, publicly and in open Market. If they did not pay a great Price for their Purchaſes, yet they paid as much as they were worth. For it muſt be conſidered that Lands were of little Uſe to the Natives, and therefore but of little Value. They lived chiefly on Fiſh and Fowl and Hunting, becauſe they would not be at the Pains to clear and break up the Ground. And as for their Meadows and Marſhes, they were of no uſe at all, for want of Neat Cattle to feed them, of which there were none in thoſe Parts of the World. The *Engliſh* had no ſooner made ſome neceſſary Proviſion for themſelves, than they applied their Cares for the Benefit of the *Indians*, by endeavouring to bring them from their wild Manner of Life to the civil and polite Cuſtoms of *Europe*. For this Purpoſe they marked out Land to build *Indian* Towns, ſupplied them with all proper Utenſils for Building, preſcribed to them Forms of Government, and above all omitted no Pains to bring

Crown of *Great-Britain?* Therefore may Perdition ſeize every Propoſal that gives them an Acre of his *Majeſty's* juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions.

bring them acquainted with the Goſpel; for whatever the firſt *Adventurers* to *North-America* might be, the firſt real *Settlers* were induſtrious, peaceable, conſcientious Perſons, diſſenting from the *Diſcipline* of the eſtabliſhed Church, though agreeing with it in *Doctrine*, who removed into thoſe remote Regions, upon no other View than to enjoy the Liberty of their Conſciences without Hazard to themſelves, or Offence to others; they were not Criminals, nor were they neceſſitous; nor had they, with their Brethren, made any Attempt to overthrow the Church and State at Home, and being diſappointed therein went to *America* to ſecure a Retreat for their Brethren, as the high-flying Mr. *Salmon* vainly imagines, and moſt falſely and injuriouſly aſſerts they did. And what I ſay of them, their uniform proper Conduct, and meek Principles of Obedience, on all Occaſions, fully prove. After they were arrived ſome time, and it was found neceſſary, they made Laws to forbid any Perſon purchaſing Lands without the Approbation of the Legiſlature, to prevent the Natives being over-reached, or ill uſed in their private Bargains: And thoſe Lands, lying moſt convenient for them, have in moſt of our Colonies been made unalienable, and never to be purchaſed out of their Hands, than which nothing could more demonſtrate the Colonies Care and Concern for the Natives. And this their Conduct to them is fully and concluſively proved by the Laws of almoſt every one of our *North-American* Colonies. Yet nothing could oblige the *Indians* to Peace and Friendſhip in ſome of our Provinces. They were alarmed with ſtrong Jealouſies of the growing Power of the *Engliſh*, therefore began a War with a Reſolution to extirpate them, before they had too well eſtabliſhed themſelves, which forced our People to purſue them through all their Receſſes, until they obliged them to enter into a ſolemn Treaty of Peace. Such how-

ever

ever was the perfidious Nature of ſome of the *American* Savages, that they ſoon renewed their Hoſtilities, though to their own fatal Coſt. And ever ſince the Settlement of the *French* at *Canada*, many Tribes of *Indians* have almoſt conſtantly, both in Peace and War with the *Two Crowns*, been animated and aſſiſted by them to war againſt ſome one or other of our Colonies, and have given them but few Intervals of Peace, and thoſe very ſhort ones, to this Day.

But notwithſtanding all the wiſe, juſt, and humane Conduct of our Colonies, in a legiſtative Character, which has alſo been extended to all Dealings and Intercourſe with the Natives, I am ſenſible great Frauds and Abuſes have been impoſed upon the *Indians* by private People, in Defiance of the ſevereſt Laws, and the moſt punctual Execution of them on Offenders when detected. But Experience daily convinces us that in the wiſeſt and beſt regulated Societies, Laws framed with the greateſt Care, and the niceſt Judgment, are eluded and violated; and therefore no wonder if infant Colonies ſhould find the ſame Diſregard to Laws, which is to be ſeen uncorrected under Governments of the longeſt Duration and moſt improved Policy. Conſequently there would be juſt as much Propriety in charging the People of *Great-Britain* with being Sharpers, Thieves, Robbers, and Murderers, becauſe every Month a Dozen or two of Perſons in this Kingdom are convicted of, and puniſhed for, theſe Crimes, and many more eſcape both; as it is to charge the Colonies with Frauds, Abuſes, Encroachments, and Murders upon the poor *Indians* of *America*, becauſe a few among them have been ſo hardy and diabolical as to perpetrate ſuch Villanies, ſome of whom have been puniſhed, and ſome have eſcaped.

Upon the whole, his *Majeſty*'s Claims in *North-America* are not only valid in Oppoſition to thoſe of

France, but he alſo derives a Right from the *native* Proprietors of the Soil, his Subjects there having purchaſed Part with their Money, and the reſt has been yielded to them by the true Owners, who have put themſelves and their Lands under the Superintendency and Protection of the *Crown* of *Great-Britain*, that they might be ſecured againſt the Encroachments and Depredations of the *French*. And the Right reſulting from the Purchaſes and Ceſſions of the Natives, as much as it is decried and undervalued by ſome People, is in fact the only juſt and equitable one. Therefore I am extremely ſorry to ſee any of his Majeſty's Subjects, at this critical Conjuncture eſpecially, endeavouring to prove that we derive no Title from the *Natives*, and that they are not the Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*; for it not only gives *France* a Handle againſt us, but it makes many of his *Majeſty*'s ſober and thinking Subjects doubt the Juſtice of our Cauſe, and when this is the Caſe they do not aſſiſt in the common Cauſe with that Spirit and Ability they otherwiſe would do, and which was never wanted to be exerted to the utmoſt, more than at this preſent Time.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The Diſcoveries, Rights, and Poſſeſſions of France.

THE firſt *French* that ever appeared in *North-America*, according to their own Hiſtorians, were ſome Fiſhermen from *Normandy*, who fiſhed on the Banks of *Newfoundland* in 1504. In 1506 the Sieur *Denis* diſcovered the Entrance into St. *Lawrence* River. In 1508 *Thomas Aubart* entered the River St. *Lawrence*, and brought ſome *Savages* from thence to *France*. In 1523 *Verazani*, a *Florentine* in the *French King*'s Service, coaſted along the Eaſt Side of *North-America*, going aſhore in ſeveral Places, and taking Poſſeſſion for *France*, according to the Forms uſed in thoſe Times, from 37 D. to 50 D. N. Lat. He alſo ſailed up the River St. *Lawrence*, and then returned to *France* without making any Settlement. In 1534 *Cartier* diſcovered *Newfoundland*, *Faye Chaleur* in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, cruized along the Coaſt of *Acadie*, and went up the River St. *Lawrence* as high as *Montreal*, taking Poſſeſſion for *France*, but made no Settlement. In 1540 *Roberval* built a Fort at *Cape Breton*, but ſoon abandoned it. He made no new Diſcoveries, and returned to *France*. In 1598 the Marquis *De La Roche* diſembarked at the Iſle of *Sable* in *Acadie*, but made no Eſtabliſhment any where. In 1602 *Chauvin* ſailed up the River St. *Lawrence* as high as *Trois Rivieres*. In 1603 *Monts* entered *Port-Mutton* in *Acadie*, viſited the Iſle of St. *Croix*, ſailed as far as *Kennebec* River in *New-England*, then went to *Port-Royal* in *Acadie*, and returned to *France* in 1606 with all his People. In 1603 the *French* firſt began to ſettle on the River St. *Lawrence*, on the North Side near *Trois Rivieres*, and in 1608 at *Quebeck*.

The firſt Diſcoveries of the *French*, and their Right to *Canada*, or *New France*.

Quebec. They went on ſettling on the North Side of the River only, between *Quebeck* and *Montreal*, until 1629, when Sir *David Kirk* reduced *Quebeck* and its Dependences, called *Canada* or *New-France*, to the Obedience of the *Crown* of *Great-Britain*, which was reſtored to *France* by Treaty in 1632, and they have remained in Poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. But certainly they derive no Right by this Ceſſion to any further Extent of Territory than what was taken from them, which was only the Diſtrict and Settlements between *Quebeck* and *Montreal* on the North Side of the River. This is the Way *France* acquired *Canada*, the Limits of which I have ſtated in Page 39.

The Right of the *French* to the Iſlands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, founded on the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, ſo far confirmed by that of *Aix La Chapelle*, the Iſlands of *Cape-Breton*, St. *John*'s, *Anticoſta*, and all other Iſlands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, were ceded to *France*; notwithſtanding they were again ours by the Conqueſt of *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia* in 1710, which was ſurrendered to her *Britannic Majeſty* with all its Dependences expreſſed in the Governor's Commiſſion, and all the Iſlands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence* were actually ſpecified in his Commiſſion, and the Limits of *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia* were therein delineated to be what I have ſtated them in Page 10. But yet our iniquitous Managers of the Treaty of *Utrecht* had ſo far thrown the Power of ſtipulating the Terms of Peace into the Hands of the *French*, that when the *Queen* of *Great-Britain* condeſcended to ſhare, what ſhe had a Right to the whole of, *Cape-Breton* with them, and inſiſted neither Side ſhould fortify, but the whole remain open for the Conveniency of each Nation's Fiſhery, the *French* had ſo far got the Aſcendancy as to exclude her from any Part of this Iſland, and to obtain the pernicious Liberty to fortify it. Mr. *Moore*, one of the Lords for Trade and Plantations, was ſo barefacedly corrupt upon the

The Limits of *Acadie* or *Nova-Scotia*, ſpecified by the *French* in M. *Subercaſe*'s Commiſſion.

Diſcuſſion

Diſcuſſion of this Point as to ſay, to thoſe who urged the Neceſſity and Utility of excluding the *French* from this Iſland, " Muſt the *French* then have no-" thing?"

By the Treaty of *Utrecht* alſo the *French* have Liberty to fiſh within thirty Leagues of *Nova-Scotia* to the Eaſtward, beginning at the Iſle of *Sable*. And,

The *French* Right to fiſh within thirty Leagues of *Nova-Scotia*, founded on the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

By the ſame Treaty alſo, our corrupt Adminiſtration granted to the *French* Liberty to catch and cure *Fiſh* in the moſt advantageous Places on that Part of *Newfoundland*, from Cape *Bonaviſta* running down by the Weſtern Side to Point *Riche*.

Their Right to catch and cure *Fiſh* at *Newfoundland* derived from the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

But, thank God, theſe are all the Rights they have any Foundation for in *North-America*. And by this Deduction of Facts it is plain, that we are indebted to the *conſtantly Frenchified* Royal *Stuarts*, (among innumerable other of the ſevereſt Curſes) for the *French* Footing on the Continent of *North-America*, and to our corrupt *Frenchified* Managers of the Treaty of *Utrecht* for their Right to the Iſlands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, and to catch and cure Fiſh at *Newfoundland*; which, I ſay, is all the Rights they have in *North-America*. But what they have obtained by Encroachments will fully appear in the next Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The Encroachments and Depredations of the French *upon his Majeſty's Territories in* North-America, *in Times when Peace ſubſiſted in* Europe *between the Two Crowns*, &c. &c.

I SHALL ſtate the *French* Encroachments and Depredations in each of his *Majeſty*'s Provinces of *North-America*, as the Continent is now divided by the Authority of the *Crown*, beginning to the *Northward*; whereby we ſhall have a clearer Idea of their Situation and Importance, and of the Propriety of the Meaſures hereafter to be humbly propoſed for extirpating the *French* and their *Indians* out of his *Majeſty*'s Territories.

French Encroachments and Depredations in his Majeſty's Province of *Nova-Scotia.*

Since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* they have erected in *Nova-Scotia* one Fort at *Beaubaſſin* in the Cod of the *Bay of Fundy*, and on the South Side of the *Iſthmus* of the South Eaſtern Peninſula. And another Fort at *Baye Verte* on the North Side of this *Iſthmus*, which is not more than twelve Miles wide between theſe two Forts. From hence they have furniſhed the *Cape Sable*, or *Mickmac*, and the *Iſland* of St. *John's*, *Indians*, who make about three hundred fighting Men, with Arms, Ammunition, Proviſions and Cloathing. Upon our Attempt to colonize this Province immediately after the late War with *France*, they ſpirited up thoſe *Indians* to war againſt us, by their ample Supplies; by their giving them a large Bounty for every *Engliſh* Priſoner they brought to them, and a much larger for every *Engliſh* Scalp they could produce; by their promiſing to protect them in their Forts; and by diſguiſing themſelves and occaſionally joining the *Indians* in their Enterprizes againſt our Settlements. With theſe three hundred *Indians* they have conſtantly harraſſed our

our infant Colony of *Nova-Scotia*, ſo that we have made no Settlements but what have been fortified and picketed all round, which has been attended with vaſt Expence. Indeed it is hard to conceive what Diſtreſs this handful of *Indians* have reduced this Colony to. They cannot clear and break up the Ground, nor plant nor ſow without their Pickets, nor go from one Village to another for Relief without imminent Danger, from ſkulking *Indians*, of being killed and having their Scalps carried away for the *French* Bounty, or of being taken and either put to Death in the moſt cruel Torments that ſavage Brutality can invent, or of being carried away Captive to the *French*, who have afterwards inſiſted on a Price for their Redemption, equal to the Price *black Slaves* are ſold for in our Colonies, under the ſpecious Pretence of their having paid it to the *Indians* to ſave them from being put to Death. Thus the *French* have made us pay the very Bounty they gave the *Indians* for captivating our People. The *Indians* ſurprized the Village of *Dartmouth* one Night, and altho' it had a Guard of Soldiers and was picketed in, they burnt the Houſes, and put both Men, Women and Children to Death. And from our firſt Attempt to ſettle it ſince the late War with *France*, the *Indians* have been killing or captivating our People whenever Opportunity preſented.

The *French* alſo, as ſoon as they had built thoſe two Forts, threatened to deſtroy all the *French* Subjects of his *Majeſty* and burn their Settlements without their Forts on the Peninſula, if they did not retreat into the Country within their Forts; therefore they, who have always inclined to the *French* on account of their Religion, *&c.* tho' ever indulged in the free Exerciſe of that and every thing elſe, burnt their Houſes, deſtroyed their Plantations, and went under the Protection of the *French*, who aſſured them of ample Amends for their Loſſes and Sufferings.

ings. Here they are protected and nouriſhed in an Antipathy to his Majeſty, his Government, and his People, and prove as good Subjects to the *French King* as any he has in *America*. Theſe People became the Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain* when *Nova Scotia* was reduced in 1710, upon Condition they did not take up Arms for, nor againſt, us. But, contrary to their Oaths of Allegiance, many of them have been detected in joining the *French* and *Indians* both in Peace and War againſt his *Majeſty*'s Subjects. There may be in this Province about ten thouſand of theſe *French Neutrals*, as they are called, though ſome make them amount to fifteen thouſand, and others but to ſeven thouſand. Thus the *French* have a powerful Colony in the Heart of this his *Majeſty*'s Province.

The *French* have alſo re-built a Fort in this Province ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, at the Entrance into the River of St. *John*'s, on the Weſtern Side of the Bay of *Fundy* oppoſite to, and diſtant ten Leagues from, *Annapolis-Royal*; by which they have the Command of the River St. *John*'s *Indians*, being about an hundred and fifty fighting Men, whom they occaſionally iſſue upon the People of the North Eaſt Parts of *New-England*. At the Entrance into this River there is a capacious Road for Ships of any Burthen, and on the North Side of the Road is a Streight, not Piſtol Shot over, through which there is no paſſing but at the Top of the Tide when the Water is upon a Level, for at other times the Fall is ſo conſiderable, eſpecially at low Water, as to make a Deſcent of thirty Feet. This Entrance on which the *French* Fort ſtands, is lined on both Sides by a Solid Rock, and has more than forty Fathom of Water in its Middle. When you have paſſed this Streight the River ſpreads itſelf half a Mile in Width, and with a gentle Current towards its Outlet admits a delightful Navigation for large Ships,

Ships, ſixty Miles into the Country, and much further for ſmaller Veſſels; taking its Source from three Parts of St. *Lawrence* River, one of which is directly oppoſite to *Quebeck*. The *French* have often conveyed Succours and Merchandize from *Old France* to *Quebeck*, both in Peace and War, up this River, to avoid the Difficulty and Riſque of the Navigation of St. *Lawrence* River. By this River alſo they, as Occaſion requires, convey Troops and Stores from *Quebeck* to the *Neutral French*, the *Indians*, and their other Forces in *Nova-Scotia*. And if they are ſuffered to remain in Poſſeſſion of this River they may always have a Communication between *France* and *Canada* in Winter, which they cannot have only from *May* to *October* by St. *Lawrence* River, and they will at all times have a much more ſafe and eaſy Conveyance to and from *Canada* than by St. *Lawrence*. But what is more material they will be furniſhed with a Harbour, more commodiouſly ſituated for annoying the *Britiſh* Colonies, by Men of War and Privateers in Time of War, than that *American Dunkirk Louiſbourg* itſelf; and at all times a convenient Port near the Ocean for furniſhing Naval Stores to *Old France*, and their *Sugar* Colonies with *Lumber* of all Sorts for the Conſtruction of Dwelling Houſes, Sugar Mills, and Caſk to contain their Iſlands Produce, which is what they have long aimed at, but never could ſecure before. In ſhort there is not one Advantage we derive from the four Provinces of *New-England*, that they will not reap from this River when the Country comes to be fully ſettled by them. And they are bent upon ſecuring a Footing upon or near the *Atlantic* Ocean, as they have not one Port, or any Territory in their own *North-American* Colonies near it, but the Iſlands in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, which yield them nothing but a Security for their Fiſhery, and a Situation to diſtreſs and annoy our Colonies, and their Trade

and

and Navigation, in Time of War. The *French* alſo deny our Right to navigate or viſit any part of *Nova-Scotia* in the Gut of *Canſo* and Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, or to viſit and ſettle *Canſo*, which we ſettled ſoon after the Peace of *Utrecht* as Part of *Nova-Scotia*, and carried on our principal Fiſhery at, till the late War when they took it from us; but Sir *William Pepperell* recovered it in his Way to the Siege of *Louisbourg*. And every Year ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* the Governor of *Louisbourg*, and the Commanders in Chief of the Men of War that have been ſtationed there, have given public Notice that they will ſeize and confiſcate all *Engliſh* Veſſels they find at *Canſo*, the Gut of *Canſo*, or in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*.

By thoſe three Forts they have availed themſelves of all the Province of *Nova-Scotia*, except the *South-Eaſtern* Peninſula. And although they do not diſpute our Right to this, except *Canſo* and the Harbours in the Gulf of St. *Lawrence*, they have not ſuffered us to enjoy it ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, but by their Encroachments and Depredations have ſo annoyed and diſtreſſed us, that we have not been able to do any more towards ſettling, even the Peninſula, than to eſtabliſh four ſmall Towns, and build four ſmall Forts, which has been accompliſhed with vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure. I think the Parliament of *Great-Britain* have granted ſince the late War 450,000 *l.* for ſettling and ſecuring *Nova-Scotia*, and all we have to ſhew for this immenſe Sum is the above four Towns or Villages, and four Forts.

French Encroachments and Depredations in his Majeſty's Province of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

Since the Peace of *Utrecht* the *French* have ſettled ſeven Villages in the Province of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay* on the South Banks of St. *Lawrence* River between the Iſle of *Orleans* and the Mouth of *Iroquois*, or *Sorrel* River. Some of theſe Villages are picketed in,

in, but none of them have any Forts or other Defence.

The *French* have Miſſionaries among the *Penobſcot* or *Pantagait Indians*, who do not exceed one hundred and fifty fighting Men, and generally reſide near the Bay of *Penobſcot*. They have alſo Miſſionaries among the *Norridgwaog Indians*, who are about one hundred and fifty fighting men, and do reſide upon *Kennebec* River about one hundred and twenty Miles from its Mouth. Theſe *Indians* have, both in Peace and War with the *French*, been provoked by them to annoy and diſtreſs our young Settlements on the Eaſtern Frontier of this Province, and they have killed, ſcalped, and captivated many of our People, even ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*; but the Government of the *Maſſachuſets*, by building two Forts laſt Year on *Kennebec* River, and poſting one hundred Men in each, keep them in great Awe, and they dare not act againſt us at preſent. Theſe *Indians* have often acknowledged themſelves Subjects of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Government of the *Province* they reſide in has taken the greateſt Care to accommodate them with every Thing they require, and to prevent Frauds and Abuſes being impoſed upon them by private Perſons; for no one is allowed either to trade with them or to purchaſe Lands, but by the Government's Appointment. For the Management of Trade with them, a Commiſſary General is appointed by the Legiſlature, and convenient Store Houſes have been many Years built, where they may at all times be accommodated with every Thing they require at no more than Five *per Cent.* advance upon the original Coſt at *Boſton* by wholeſale for ready Money, and they are allowed the full Price their *Furz* and *Skins* will yield at the *Boſton Market*, which is vaſtly more profitable to them than the *French* can poſſibly ſubmit to. But notwithſtanding all theſe wiſe and

juſt Regulations, and frequent Subſidies, the Addreſs, Ingenuity, and unwearied Pains of the *French* Prieſts, who live among them, and conform to their Manner of Life in every reſpect, by which they are ſo diſguiſed as frequently to be taken for *Indians*, has proved ſuperior to all our Efforts, and they will do nothing without their Advice and Conſent, but when awed by Force; therefore the Governor of the *Maſſachuſets* carried one thouſand Soldiers with him laſt Year to force them to renew Treaties, and permit the two Forts to be built, and nothing but a ſuperior Force will ever be able to rival *French* Prieſtcraft and Uſefulneſs, for moſt of theſe Prieſts are good Mechanics, and prove vaſtly ſerviceable to the *Indians* in the common Concerns of Life.

French Encroachments and Depredations in his *Majeſty*'s Province of *New-Hampſhire.*

Since the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* the *French* have built a Fort at *Cowas* or *Cohaſſer* on *Connecticut* River in the *Province* of *New-Hampſhire*, which is one hundred and forty Miles South of St. *Lawrence* River, and as many Miles deep in his Majeſty's Territories.

There are no friendly nor enemical *Indians* in this Province, except a few Straglers, but the *French* have harraſſed his Majeſty's Subjects in the Frontier Settlements almoſt every Year ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* with the Incurſions of the *Indians* that reſide about Lake *Iroquois* or *Champlain*, belonging to the Province of *New-York*, who do not exceed ſixty fighting Men, and who have killed, ſcalped, and captivated many of our People in this Province.

French Encroachments and Depredations in his *Majeſty*'s Province of *New-York.*

As to the Province of *New-York* and the *Five Nations* hereditary and conquered Country, the *French* have got Poſſeſſion of all that Part of it that lays to the Northward of St. *Lawrence* River and the Five great Lakes, and all that Part of it to the Eaſtward that lays between our Fort of *Oſwego* on the Lake *Ontario*, and the Mouth of the *Iroquois* or *Sorrel* River upon the South Side of the River St

Lawrence

Lawrence, and as far South from the Banks of this River, as River *Iroquois* and Lakes *Iroquois*, or *Champlain*, and *Sacrement*. They uſurped all this vaſt Extent of Territory,

By one Fort built on the North Side of the Eaſt Entrance of Lake *Ontario* in 1672.

By one Fort ſituated at *Miſilimakinac* near the Lakes *Huron*, *Michigan* and *Superior* in 1673.

By one Fort built on the Streight between Lakes *Erie* and *Huron* in 1683.

By one Fort erected at *Niagara* Fall on the Streight of Lakes *Erie* and *Ontario* in 1684, and another Fort on the ſame Streight in 1720.

By one Fort on the Weſt Side, and another on the River St. *Joſeph* on the Eaſt Side, of Lake *Michigan*, another on the Weſt Side of Lake *Toronto*, and three more Forts and a regular fortified Town, with a Citadel, called St. *Frederic* or *Crown Point*, at the Lake and River of *Iroquois*, or *Champlain* Lake, and *Richlieu* or *Sorrel* River, all of which Forts, *&c.* were built between the Peace of *Utrecht* and the Commencement of the late War.

The *French* have in this Province alſo, ſeveral other Towns and Villages between the Mouth of *Iroquois* River and *Montreal* on the South Side of St. *Lawrence* River; in which, with the ſeven Villages they have in the *Maſſachuſets* Province, there are twenty-eight Pariſh Churches. And they have beſides the Forts already mentioned, many Stockade Forts, or Block-houſes, for Trading Lodges, in this Province.

Two hundred *French Indians*, accompanied by ſome *Canadeans* diſguiſed like *Indians*, made an Irruption into this Province laſt Year, ſurprized the Town of *Houſack*, ſacked and burnt it, and maſſacred and captivated both Men, Women and Children, except a very few that ran away.

The *French* have ſince the Peace of *Aix La Cha-*

pelle ſeized ſeveral of our Traders in the Country of the *Five Nations*, confiſcated their Effects, and made them pay the Price of Slaves for their Redemption.

They have been continually, ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, uſing every Artifice, and frequently Force, to draw off the *Indians* in this Province as well as in all the reſt from the *Britiſh* Intereſt. Laſt Year they perſuaded one half of the *Onondago Indians*, one of the *Five Nations*, with ſeveral from the other Nations, to remove from the Place of their uſual Reſidence to a Place called *Oſweegachic* on the River *Cadaraqui*, where they have built them a Church and Fort. Many of the *Senekas*, the moſt numerous Nation of the *Five*, appear to be wavering and rather inclined to the *French*. In ſhort, a great Defection manifeſts itſelf among all the *Five Nations*, for not more than a hundred and fifty of the ſeveral Nations attended the Congreſs held at *Albany* laſt Year, though they had Notice that all his *Majeſty*'s Governments would have Commiſſioners there with Preſents from moſt Provinces as well as from the *King*, and on all preceding like Occaſions there were never leſs than ſix or ſeven hundred. The utmoſt that could be obtained of them at this Meeting, was an Agreement to ſtand neuter in our Diſputes with the *French*, for they unanimouſly declared, that ſo far from acting againſt the *French* they ſhould be obliged to make the beſt Terms they could with them, in order to preſerve themſelves and their Country from being deſtroyed by their powerful Arms. The *Engliſh*, they obſerved, would not fight for themſelves, and as for them they could not defend their own Country and that of the *Engliſh* too. But if they ſaw the *Engliſh* act powerfully, and that their own Country, Wives, and Children were ſafe while they went forth to War, they then ſhould be glad to meet the Governor of *New-York* and the Commiſ-

ſioners

ſioners again, for it was againſt their Inclination to treat with the *French*, but Neceſſity compelled them. Therefore if ſome bold Stroke is not ſoon made to retrieve our loſt Reputation and the wonted Confidence and Friendſhip of this brave and faithful People, who upon all other Occaſions have been our beſt Friends and have it in their Power to be our worſt Enemies, ſo as to act in our Favour and to influence their Allies and Tributaries, who, together with the *Five Nations*, make ſeventeen thouſand Men, to do the ſame, we ſhall not only loſe the Aſſiſtance of the whole *Indian* Intereſt of *North-America*, but have it turned againſt us. For *Indians*, like more refined and politer Nations, will not join the Weakeſt, eſpecially when their own Country is in danger from the Strongeſt in the Field; and it is impoſſible for their *Sachems* to reſtrain their young Men, who delight in War more than any thing elſe, when all their Neighbours are engaged, and the Sound of War echoes from Hill to Hill all around them.

French Encroachments and Depredations in his *Majeſty*'s Province of *Pennſylvania*.

The *French* have ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* built two Forts on *Beef River*, which iſſues from the *South* Side of Lake *Erie* in his *Majeſty*'s Province of *Pennſylvania*; and laſt Year they forcibly attacked and took a Fort built by his *Majeſty*'s expreſs Command at the Confluence of the Rivers *Mohongala* and *Ohio* in this Province, which they remained in Poſſeſſion of when the laſt Advices came away. They alſo have ſeized ſeveral of the Traders among the *Indians* in this Province, and made them pay for their Redemption, and confiſcated all their Effects to a very great Value, for one of theſe Confiſcations amounted to upwards of 18,000 *l.*

French Encroachments and Depredations in his *Majeſty*'s Province of *Virginia*.

In 1750 the *French* built a Fort in his Majeſty's Province of *Virginia* on the River *Oubache* or St. *Jerom*, in the Heart of the Country of the *Twightwees*, or *Miamis*, *Indians*, in ſtrict Friendſhip with his

his Majeſty; and laſt Year they ſent three hundred *French* Families to ſettle about this Fort. In 1751 they built another Fort at *Sandoſki* on the South Side of Lake *Erie* in this Province. They have alſo one Fort upon the River *Illinois*, one at the Confluence of the Rivers *Oubache* and *Ohio*, one at the Junction of the Rivers *Miſſouri* and *Miſſiſſipi*, one higher up the River *Miſſouri*, and one at the Confluence of the Rivers *Kaſkakins* and *Miſſiſſipi*, all built in Times of Peace ſince the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and within this his *Majeſty*'s Province.

Laſt Year they marched a Body of regular Troops, Militia and *Indians* into this Province, and attacked and defeated four hundred of his *Majeſty*'s Forces at the *Great Meadows*. They compelled our Commander in Chief of thoſe four hundred Men to enter into Articles of Capitulation and give Hoſtages, in as formal a Manner as if War had actually been proclaimed between the two Crowns. But the very Night they were ſigned the *French* broke them, which we have great Reaſon to rejoice at, for they were the moſt infamous a *Britiſh* Subject ever put his Hand to.

The *French* have for theſe two or three Years paſt ſet their *Indians* looſe upon the Inhabitants of this Province alſo, and killed, ſcalped, and captivated many of them, ſeized ſome of their Effects, and forced thoſe that were ſettled without the Mountains, together with ſome of our friendly *Indians*, to break up their Settlements and retire within the Mountains. And,

They continue to have, by the laſt Advices, two thouſand two hundred regular Troops and Militia, and ſix hundred *Indian* Warriors at their Forts in this Province and *Pennſylvania* that are near the *Ohio*, and threatened a further Irruption, for which they were preparing.

The

The Northern Boundary of *Georgia* extending to the Northernmoſt Branch of the River *Savannah*, and from thence due Weſt indefinitely, the inland Frontier of the *Carolinas* is very narrow, but as narrow as it is the *French* have mounted two Forts in it on the *Miſſiſſipi* River in Times of Peace, and ſince the Treaty of *Utrecht*. *French* Encroachments in his *Majeſty's* Provinces of *North* and *South Carolina*.

In his *Majeſty's* Province of *Georgia* the *French* have one Fort built at the Mouths of the *Miſſiſſipi* in 1699; another Fort and Settlement at the Bay of *Mobile* begun in 1701; another Fort and Settlement at the *Iſle Dauphin* begun in 1702; another Fort, with a Settlement round it, at *Alibamous*, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Mobile* and *Locuſachee* in the Heart of our Fellow Subjects the *Upper Creek Indians* Country, which was begun in 1714 under the old Pretence of a Trading Lodge; the City of *New Orleans* well fortified on the *Miſſiſſipi* River founded in 1717; another Fort and Settlement at *Panſacola* on the *Gulf of Mexico*; two more Forts on the *Miſſiſſipi* River, beſides many Stockade Forts, or Blockhouſes, for trading Lodges among the innumerable *Indians* in this Country; and they have ſeveral other ſmall Towns or Villages, beſides thoſe I have mentioned, on and near the *Miſſiſſipi* River, built in Times of Peace ſince the Treaty of *Utrecht*. *French* Encroachments and Depredations in his *Majeſty's* Province of *Georgia*.

In 1730 they utterly extirpated the whole Tribe (except a few that eſcaped to the *Chickaſaws*) of *Indians* called *Nautchee*, that reſided about the Forks of the River *Yaſou* which riſes in this Province not very far from, and empties itſelf into, the *Miſſiſſipi*. The *French* did this when they were in profound Peace with theſe *Indians* under the Sanction of a formal Treaty; but finding they continued an Intercourſe and Trade with the *Engliſh*, they fell upon them in the Night, and maſſacred Men, Women, and Children, not ſparing even thoſe they took alive, but put them to death in the moſt inhuman

and cruel Torments. This Perfidy and Cruelty of the *French* being communicated to the *Chickaſaw Indians* who reſide a little to the Northward of the *Nautchees* Country, and they fearing the like Fate, as they were in the ſtricteſt Friendſhip and conſtantly traded with the *Engliſh*, they declared War againſt the *French*, and it has not been in the Power of all their own Force and Policy to prevail on them to make Peace to this Day, nor could they ever prevail on any other *Indians* to join againſt them, as they are remarkable for Faith and Bravery, as their War is eſteemed juſt and neceſſary, and as they are highly revered for their Military Atchievements. Theſe *Chickaſaws* have been as ſevere a Scourge to the *French* Colony of *Louiſiani*, as any of their *Indians* have been to any of our Colonies; but their long and conſtant Hoſtilities againſt the *French* have reduced them to four hundred fighting Men only, who continue the War with as much Spirit and Intrepidity as ever.

The *French* of *Louiſiani* have entirely alienated the *Chaucſtas* from our Intereſt, who reſide in their Neighbourhood between the *Mobile* and *Miſſiſſipi*, and amount to five thouſand fighting Men.

And by their Fort at *Alibamous* they have obtained ſuch Influence among the *Upper Creek Indians*, amounting to one thouſand two hundred Men, that they would have broke out againſt *Carolina* and *Georgia* ſeveral times, if it had not been for the Interpoſition of the *Lower Creeks*, who amount to one thouſand three hundred Men, and are our faſt Friends.

The *French* have ſurrounded his Majeſty's Colonies with Forts, &c.

From this Deduction of *French* Encroachments it appears that they have drawn a Line, and have a Chain of Forts and Settlements, all along the Back of our Settlements from the Gulf of St. *Lawrence* to the Mouths of the *Miſſiſſipi* in the Gulf of *Mexico*, whereby they have accompliſhed their ancient Deſign

ſign of ſurrounding the *Britiſh Northern Colonies* Settlements, of fortifying themſelves on the Back thereof, of taking Poſſeſſion of the moſt important Paſſes of the great Rivers and Lakes, and of drawing off the *Indians* to their Intereſt, who they have more or leſs conſtantly, both in Peace and War, iſſued from their Forts on our Frontier Settlements, ſome of which they have deſtroyed, others they have impeded the Progreſs of, and in moſt of our Provinces prevented the projecting or making new Eſtabliſhments. For there is nothing more terrible than *Indian* Wars, and wherever they happen the Inhabitants eat their Bread in continual Fear and Trembling; no Man is ſure when out of his Houſe of ever returning to it again; while they labour in the Fields they are under terrible Apprehenſions of being killed and ſcalped, or of being ſeized and carried to the *Indian* Country, there to end their Days in cruel Torments, or be turned over to the *French* to be redeemed at the Price of *Black Slaves*. They are many times obliged to neglect both their Seed Time and Harveſt. The Landlord often ſees all his Land plundered, his Houſes burnt, and the whole Country ruined, while they can't think their Perſons ſafe in their Fortifications. In ſhort, all Trade, Buſineſs, and Commerce is at an entire Stand, while Fear, Deſpair, and Miſery appear in the Faces of the poor Inhabitants.

I ſay, this Conduct of the *French* is in Conſequence of an ancient Deſign or Syſtem, and it certainly is ſo, for all their Governors and Writers of the Northern Colonies have conſtantly recommended it to the Court of *France*, who, we are now fatally convinced, have carried it ſyſtematically into Execution. And our Colonies have as conſtantly remonſtrated to the Court of *Great-Britain* theſe Encroachments and Depredations, and the further terrible Conſequences they had the utmoſt Reaſon to expect from them.

them. But it is now too late in a great meaſure, and therefore to little Purpoſe, to enquire further why we neglected to exert the Power God and Nature put into our Hands to prevent theſe Evils, or to remove them whenever and wherever they appeared. Therefore I ſhall enter into this Enquiry in the Courſe of theſe Sheets no further than by pointing out ſome of the Cauſes, which if removed the Effects will ceaſe, and to acquit his *Majeſty's Colonies* of the cruel Accuſation, from Perſons of all Ranks almoſt in this Country, of having neglected their own Defence, and, by other criminal Conduct, having invited the Calamities they ſuffer. This has been very induſtriouſly propagated by ſome People, who have found it neceſſary to blame the Colonies, the better to excuſe themſelves; and by others who have had Support in their Clamours from a late Pamphlet called, a *Brief State of the Province Pennſylvania*, which I ſhall ſay no more of at preſent than that it is calculated for private Purpoſes, at the Expence of a very reſpectable Body of People, called *Quakers*, to whom this Country is more obliged than moſt People at preſent know or can imagine, and who will very ſoon be acquited, with Honour, of the exceptionable Conduct laid to their Charge. Some People would do well in never loſing Sight of this, being, of all others, the moſt improper time to inflame the Paſſions and alienate the Hearts of even the moſt remote and inſignificant of his *Majeſty's* Subjects, and of its being the moſt proper and neceſſary Meaſure at this critical Conjuncture to reconcile all jarring Intereſts, and to pleaſe and oblige every Claſs of his *Majeſty*'s Subjects in every Part of his Dominions, that they may act with their Heads, Hearts, Hands, and Purſes unanimouſly for the Recovery of his juſt Rights, and for permanently ſecuring him in the Poſſeſſion of them.

His *Majeſty's* Colonies injuriouſly charged with Neglects, &c.

It

It is certain not any one of the Colonies are to blame, as will appear when I come ſpeak of their Conduct, Temper, and Diſpoſition, ſo it muſt lay elſewhere.

The Affairs of *North-America* are become of the laſt Importance to his *Majeſty*'s Northern Colonies in particular, and the *Britiſh* Empire in general, by the *French* Enterprizes, and the Succeſs of them I have ſtated; by their having gradually increaſed their Troops in *Canada* and *Louiſiani* ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* down to 1753, tranſporting them in their Ships of War, which returned to *France* with a bare Complement of Men, leaving the reſt in their Colonies, and by this Means they have been leſs obſerved by the Powers of *Europe* than if they had been ſent in Tranſport Ships; by ſending two thouſand five hundred regular Troops to *Canada*, and three thouſand five hundred to the *Miſſiſſipi* in 1753; * and by the vaſt Armament that has been ſo long preparing at *Breſt*, and perhaps now ſailed, confeſſedly for *Canada*. The Affairs of *North-America* at a very important Criſis.

Let any Man reflect on theſe Things, taking into his View at the ſame Time the Conduct of the *French* in reſpect to the *Neutral Iſlands* in the *Weſt-Indies*; † in reſpect to the *Bahama* Iſlands, which they

* This I know to be true from Authority.

† In 1749 the Courts of *Great-Britain* and *France* entered into a new Convention reſpecting theſe *Iſlands*, which the *French* were very buſy in ſettling contrary to Treaty. And for the Sake of Peace *Great-Braitain* ſtill condeſcended to let, what ſhe has a ſole and juſt Right to, remain *Neuter*; that is neither We nor *France* ſhould attempt the Settlement of either of them, and that *France* ſhould immediately break up what Settlements were made there, and her Subjects ſhould immediately evacuate the Iſlands. Orders were ſent accordingly to the *Governor of Martinico*,

they have trumped up a Claim to ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, and did two Years ago ſet up Croſſes upon ſome of them, with Copper Plates, containing the *French* King's Arms, and a Declaration that they were to preſerve the Rights of *Louis* XIV. which Rights we never heard of before; in Reſpect to our *Eaſt-India* Company in *Aſia*; and in Reſpect to the Coaſt of *Africa*; and it is impoſſible for him to doubt the Juſtice of our Cauſe, or the Neceſſity of our going to War, if the *French* will not immediately relinquiſh the whole of their Encroachments upon his *Majeſty's* Territories, and make Individuals in particular, and the Nation in general, ample Satisfaction for the Loſſes they have ſuſtained, and the vaſt Expence we have been at in *Aſia* and *America*, and for the Expence of our preſent Armaments both by Land and Sea; which amounts to infinitely more than it will require to drive them out of the *New-World*. Can the Honour and Juſtice of the Nation put up with leſs? If we do accept of leſs, may not the Nation expect, and won't it deſerve, to be uſed by other Nations, as a noted Coward is, bullied and male-treated by every little Fellow?

The Satisfaction, the Honour and Juſtice of the Nation requires from the *French*.

His *Majeſty's* Declaration upon the preſens State of Affairs in *America*.

But notwithſtanding the bad Condition of our Affairs we ought not to deſpair; On the contrary, thank God, we may now chear up, for behold his *Majeſty*

Martinico, but he dying before they reached *Martinico*, his Succeſſor ſaid the Orders were not directed to him, and he would not execute them. Upon this new Orders went, and ſome of our Men of War ſaw them executed. Since this they have again ſeized upon, and are ſettling them with a high Hand. They have already got four thouſand Souls on St. *Lucia*, near two thouſand Souls on *Dominico*, and near one thouſand Souls on St. *Vincent*, and they have fortified each of theſe Settlements and have lately begun to ſettle *Tobago*, another of theſe Iſlands.

Majeſty gloriouſly declaring in his late Speech to *Parliament*, that "I never could entertain a "Thought of purchaſing the *Name* of Peace, at "the Expence of ſuffering Encroachments upon, or "of yielding up, what is juſtly belonging to *Great-*"*Britain*, either by ancient Poſſeſſion, or by ſolemn "Treaties. Your Vigour and Firmneſs, on this "important Occaſion, have enabled me to be prepa-"red for ſuch Contingences as may happen. If "reaſonable and honourable Terms of Accomo-"dation can be agreed upon, I ſhall be ſatisfied."

No Satisfaction can be expected from the *French*.

It cannot be imagined that the *French* will give up their Encroachments, by any Man that knows their infinite Importance to them; and all that they have hitherto done, or can be expected they will do, is to make Propoſal after Propoſal, taking care the laſt is more favourable than the preceding, knowing you can't accept the moſt favourable they will make, till they have gained further Footing, and Time to be prepared for all Events, and then you may ſeek Redreſs in the Uncertainties of a War that they are prepared for. For Experience teaches us, that the *French* always employ Times of Negotiation, not in endeavouring to efface the Remembrance of paſt Outrages, but in concerting the Operations for new ones. However, *Great-Britain* has been ſo long a Sufferer by *French* Perfidy, and ſo often deluded by the treacherous Negotiations of that faithleſs Nation, that it cannot be ſuppoſed that ſhe will any longer liſten to their inſidious Propoſals, than till we are ready at Home and Abroad to give them a deciſive Blow; therefore continuing to negotiate with them, while we are preparing for War, can do us no Jnjury, but may be very political. Nor can it be ſuppoſed that *Great-Britain* will ſuffer herſelf to be again deceived by entering into any Treaty of Accommodation with that perfidious

fidious Power, but what ſettles every Point in the Treaty, and does not refer the leaſt Particular to Commiſſaries, that can poſſibly be diſputed, in *Europe*, *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*; and not even this till his *Majeſty* is reſtored to his juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions, and has accumulated ſo much additional Power into his own Hands, as can at all Times compel them to an exact Execution, and punctual Obſervation, of the Treaty. For to come to an Accommodation with them on any other Terms is only purchaſing the *Name* of Peace, and giving Being and Support to new Encroachments and a new War. But this the haughty and inſolent *Gallic* will never ſubmit to till heartily drubbed into it. And certainly there never was a greater Neceſſity, nor we cannot expect a more proper Conjuncture for this Nation's entering upon the Work than the preſent, whether we conſider the Nature and Greatneſs of the Object we are to contend for, or our Ability, compared with theirs, to carry on a War however remote and diſcontiguous.

No Accommodation with the *French* till we have Satisfaction, and Security againſt future Encroachments and Depredations.

The Neceſſity of going to War with *France*.

This Nation has often entered into War to revenge the Inſults and Injuries affecting its Merchants and Seamen; and often only to defend *Foreign Princes*, and to ſupport the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, in Conſequence of Treaties, when neither its Trade, Navigation, Territories, nor Subjects were affected. But the War that is now juſt and neceſſary we ſhould engage in againſt *France*, is of ſuch a Nature as to demand all our Reſentment, and arouſe all our Courage. Your Provinces are invaded, your Towns are burnt, many of your Plantations deſtroyed or deſerted, your ancient and faithful *Indian* Allies and Subjects cut off from all Communication with you; others of your Fellow Subjects murdered, ſcalped, captivated, and ſold at the Price of *Black Slaves*, and many of the reſt in imminent

imminent Danger of the like melancholy Cataſtrophe; your faireſt and beſt Revenues endangered. And all theſe Inſults, Injuries, and Barbarities committed by the very People we have the *Name* of Peace with. Your Fathers reſented every Infringment upon *Britiſh* Liberty, and ſhall the Blood of *Britiſh* Subjects, ſhed in an unjuſt and cruel Manner, cry for no Vengeance from you?

The Nature and Greatneſs of the Object we are to contend for.

Beſides theſe Commands to war, if we have not reaſonable and honourable Terms of Accommodation ſecured to us by the *French* forthwith, which is as vain to expect as that they will yield us up *Cape-Breton* and *Canada* voluntarily, we have the vaſt Importance of the *Northern Colonies*, upon which alſo depends the very Being of your *Sugar Colonies*, that calls for our cloſeſt Attention and the moſt vigorous Efforts of the combined Nerves of the whole *Empire*. It is from the *American* Colonies our Royal Navy is ſupplied in a great Meaſure with Maſts of all Sizes and other Naval Stores, as well as our Merchant Ships; it is from them we have our vaſt Fleets of Merchant Ships, and conſequently an Increaſe of Seamen; it is from them our Men of War in the *American World* are on any Occaſion man'd, and our Troops there augmented and recruited; it is from them we have moſt of our *Silver* and *Gold*, either by their Trade with Foreigners in *America*, or by the Way of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, in Payment of their immenſe Quantities of *Fiſh*, *Rice*, &c. it is from them we have all our *Tobacco*, *Rice*, *Rum*, and moſt of our *Sugars*, *Dying* and other valuable *Woods*, *Cotton-Wool*, *Pimento*, *Ginger*, *Indico*, *Whale* and *Liver Oil* and *Whale-Bone*, *Beaver* and other *Furs*, Deer Skins, and innumerable other Articles, and many of them in ſuch Abundance as not only to be ſufficient for our own Conſumption, which otherwiſe

muſt

muſt have been bought of Foreigners at exceſſive Prices in hard Money as formerly, but a great Exceſs to export to Foreigners, which increaſes the Ballance in our Favour with ſome Countries, and leſſens the Ballance againſt us in others; it is from them our whole *African* Trade receives its Support, which Trade requires vaſt Quantities of the Produce and Manufactures of this Country, and *Eaſt-India* Commodities in return for *Gold-Duſt*, *Ivory*, *Gums*, and ſeveral Sorts of *Dying Woods* imported into *Great-Britain*; but were it not for the Colonies this could not be done, as the Trade could not be ſupported was it not for the vaſt Aſſiſtant Profit of *Black Slaves* for *America*; it is from them we ſhall receive, as has been proved by Experiments, all the *Silk*, *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Iron*, *Pot-Aſhes*, *Wine*, *Fruit*, *Olive Oil*, *Drugs*, and in ſhort all the Commodities we are now dependent upon, and have from Foreigners in the ſame Parallels of Latitude in *Europe*, *Barbary*, and *Perſia*; it is from them great Part of the Revenue of theſe Kingdoms is derived; and it is from them great Part of the Wealth we ſee, that Credit which circulates, and thoſe Payments that are made at the *Bank*, *and the Bankers* in *London* reſults; and they are ſo linked in with, and dependent upon, the *American* Revenues and Remittances, that if they are ruined and ſtopt, the whole Syſtem of Public Credit in this Country will receive a fatal Shock. But what will your *Landholders*, *Manufacturers*, *Artificers*, *Merchants*, *&c.* ſay of the Importance of your Colonies, and the Neceſſity of going to War to regain and preſerve them entire, if it cannot be done by other Means, when they reflect that if they are loſt, they will loſe one Third of their Property and Buſineſs in general; for it is certain, that full one Third of our whole Export of the Produce and Manufac-

tures

tures of this Country is to our Colonies, and in Proportion as this diminiſhes or increaſes, their Eſtates and Buſineſs muſt increaſe or diminiſh; for as in the Body Natural a Finger can't ach but the Whole feels it, ſo in the Body Politic the remoteſt and moſt inſignificant of your Colonies can't decay, but the Nation muſt ſuffer with it. Therefore the Mother Country muſt needs rejoice in the Security and Proſperity of every one of her Colonies, becauſe it is her own Security and Proſperity; and the Colonies are to her as the Feet are to the Natural Body, the Support of the whole Political Frame. And they have enabled us to make the Figure we do at preſent, and have done for upwards of a Century paſt, in the Commercial World, from whence we have derived Wealth, Power, and Glory, and the greateſt Bleſſings given Man to know. Conſider then, if you ought not to direct the whole of your Counſels and Arms to ſupport a War, wherein, with the Being of your State, you aſſert the Dignity of your Reputation, the Safety of your Friends, the beſt Branches of your Revenue, and the Properties of your Fellow Subjects.

Our Ability to carry on a War againſt *France* greater than ever.

Thus much for the Neceſſity of going to War, and the Nature and Greatneſs of the Object we are to contend for: And now for our Ability to ſupport a War vigorouſly and effectually.

It is certain that the Exceſs of the Sinking Fund, ariſing from the Reduction of the Intereſt of the National Debt, amounts to 1,300,000 *l. per Annum* at preſent, which with the Land Tax raiſed to four Shillings in the Pound will yield 2,300,000 *l. per Annum* over and above the ordinary Services of Government. The Proprietors of the National Debt deſire no Part of their Capital, but only the Intereſt; therefore this Sum may be applied to carry on a War, and whatever it falls deficient for the

Purpoſe to 1757, may undoubtedly be borrowed at Three *per Cent. per Annum.* For ſuch a ſacred Regard has been paid to publick Faith and private Property, on all Occaſions, ſince the Revolution, that public Credit has gradually extended from that glorious *Epocha* to the preſent Time, and we were convinced the other Day that it never was ſo extenſive as at preſent. But in 1757 the Exceſs of the Sinking Fund will be, from the Reduction of Intereſt, the Salt Duty which will then be redeemed, and the Land Tax at Four Shillings in the Pound, 3,200,000 *l.* over and above the ordinary Exigences of Government, which is ſufficient to carry on ſuch a War as this Country ought, if poſſible, to carry on, I mean a Naval War in all Parts of the Globe without borrowing a Shilling. But if it ſhould be found neceſſary, as it always has been, to divert the Power of *France* in *Europe* from being wholly bent againſt this *Iſland*, which if it was you would be obliged to keep great part of your Naval Force at Home for your own Defence, and conſequently annoy and diſtreſs the Enemy the leſs Abroad, by attacking them in *Europe* on the Continent, and you ſhould want to borrow a Million or two *per Annum*: Such is the flouriſhing State of Public Credit, and muſt continue to be, from a Senſe that the extraordinary Expence can be but *temporary*, and that the Revenue of 2,200,000 *l.* *per Annum* to pay off in Times of Peace is *perpetual*, that you can never want it. So that, however great a Paradox it may appear at firſt Sight, this Country never was, in point of Finances, ſo capable to go to War when it did not owe a Shilling, as at this Inſtant when it owes 72,000,000 *l.* For when was it that we had a ſtanding Revenue of 2,200,000 *l.* beſides the occaſional Million from the Land Tax raiſed to four Shillings in the Pound, and the ordinary

nary Services of Government? Or when was Public Credit ſo extenſive for new Loans as at this preſent Time, tho' to all Appearance we are at the Eve of a War with the moſt formidable Nation in *Europe?* And has it not often happened in former Times, when the Nation owed little or nothing, and Government was in the greateſt Diſtreſs for Supplies, that the People could not, or would not, either pay or lend them?

But what a great Aid will this Ability receive if the Oeconomy of our *American* Colonies is put upon a wiſe and ſolid Foundation for the mutual Intereſt of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies? Then they will require neither Troops nor Money from this Country for their own Defence, or to drive the *French* out of the *New World*, or any other Aſſiſtance, but that of Men of War, and the Maintenance of the regular Troops that have been ordered there from hence, let the War be ever ſo long or diſcontiguous, which will be not only preventing a vaſt future Expence, but the ſaving of the whole of the preſent for all *America*, except the regular Troops and Men of War.

A Fund more than equal to theſe great and neceſſary Services in *America* may be raiſed in his *Majeſty*'s Colonies in ſuch a Manner,

As will free their Trade and Commerce from injudicious and deſtructive Impoſts and Reſtrictions;

As will put a compleat and final End to all illicit Trade in all our Colonies, whereby *foreign* Produce and Manufactures, clandeſtinely introduced, ſhall be utterly excluded, and *Britiſh* Produce and Manufactures ſubſtituted in lieu of them;

As will highly pleaſe and oblige the landed and trading Intereſts of *America* in ſeveral conſiderable Branches, and be no more offenſive to them in

others than any moderate Tax for Self-defence, *&c.* is to the braveſt and moſt loyal People ;

As will be ſo apportioned as to demand no more of each Colony, or each Perſon, than a juſt and equal Share, according to their reſpective Abilities, compared with the whole ;

As will ſteer clear of all the Difficulties, to the Satisfaction of King and People, in appropriating and iſſuing public Money complained of by the Crown, which has created the greateſt Uneaſineſs in the Colonies ;

As will not oppreſs, plague, and harraſs them in the Collection, or be moſtly ſunk by the Collectors ; And,

As will enable Government to apply it in any Part of *America*, ſo that the Strongeſt ſhall ſupport the Weakeſt, and the unexpoſed the expoſed, Colony ; and all of them ſhall act in Concert againſt the common Enemy, without any of the Riſques and Diſadvantages of the *Albany* Plan of a Union.

Upon theſe Principles, and with theſe Views, I ſhall humbly propoſe a Plan in my laſt Chapter, that appears to me to be adequate to theſe important Objects ; and if it is carried into Execution, or ſome other that will produce the like Effects, we need not fear driving the *French* out of the *New World*, for in our *Northern Colonies* we have upwards of 300,000 effective Men, and the *French* have not 30,000 in all *New-France* and *Louiſiani*.

The State of the *French* Finances.

Now let us turn the Tables and look into the Finances of *France* ; and here we find from Authority that they have anticipated, or ſunk, their whole Revenue till 1761, ſo that the King has not a ſingle Branch but what is mortgaged down to that Year, at ſix or ſeven *per Cent.* Intereſt, and which even he cannot reſume without deſtroying the whole Syſtem of public Credit in his Kingdom. But by renewing

renewing ſome Taxes he took ſoon after the late War, and levying the twentieth Penny upon the Clergy, he will be enabled to borrow, at exorbitant Intereſt, immenſe Sums till his other Revenues are redeemed. However this muſt make his People, with the other peculiar Diſtreſſes accompanying a War with us, very uneaſy; and his Power muſt be greatly enervated to what it would be if his uſual Revenues were unincumbered. And as to his *North-American* Colonies, he can't raiſe a Shilling in them for their Defence, which with his paying upwards of 1,000,000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* in Subſidies to foreign Princes, gives the beſt Opportunity we can ever expect, from his Finances, to attack and reduce his dangerous Power.

The *Britiſh* and *French* Fleets compared.

Our Fleet conſiſts of more than double the Number of Ships and Guns that the *French* Fleet does. But if the *French* go on upon the Plan for reſtoring their Navy, that they have purſued ever ſince the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*, their Fleet will in 1761 conſiſt of a hundred and twenty Ships of the Line, and it does not exceed ſixty-four of that Size now in the Water and building. Therefore nothing but a War can prevent this Branch of their Power from becoming too great for our Controul, and whenever this ſhall be the Caſe, adieu to all that is dear and valuable in this Country.

Britiſh and *French* Alliances compared.

Notwithſtanding the *Dutch* are ſunk lower in the Political World, than ever their Country was in the Watery, we have a new and more powerful Ally of our own creating, than ever they were by Land, in the *Empreſs Queen*; to her we are to add the *Empreſs of Ruſſia*, the *King of Poland*, who is a Subſidiary Ally of ours, the King *Elector of Hanover*, the *Prince of Heſſe*, the *Elector of Bavaria*, who is a Subſidiary Ally of ours alſo, and the *King of Sardinia*. In Oppoſition to theſe, *France* has the

the *Kings of Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Pruſſia*, to whom ſhe pays annually in Subſidies 725,000 *l.* Sterling; and the *Elector of Cologne*, who has alſo a Subſidy from her, who it is more than poſſible are all the Allies ſhe can depend upon in Caſe of a War with us; for *Spain*, it is almoſt impoſſible to imagine will interfere as ſhe can have no Intereſt in the Quarrel, and it is more eſſential to her to preſerve Peace with *Great-Britain*, than all the other Powers of *Europe*; and if ſhe does not meddle, it is highly probable neither *Parma* nor *Naples* will, as thoſe two Courts are greatly ſupported and influenced by *Spain*. But to admit *Spain* does join *France*, and declare againſt us, her Navy added to that of *France*, will then be no more than equal to that of ours in Ships and Guns, and the *Spaniards* cannot man their Fleet, nor the *French* victual theirs, in Time of War, ſo as to act with full and combined Force at once. Therefore if this ſhould be the Caſe, we ſhall have nothing to fear but upon the Continent of *Europe*, where there can be no other Authority at preſent than mere Conjecture for what Part our Allies, or thoſe of *France*, will act, or how far either Side ſhall make it the Intereſt of ſome of the Powers in Alliance to maintain a Neutrality, and others to take the Field. But I believe no Perſon that knows the Intereſt and Abilities of the ſeveral Allies mentioned, will deny, but that we are now not only more able to divert the Force of *France* from this Iſland, than in the late War, but that we ſhall be capable of acting offenſively, and perhaps ſo effectually, as to give us an Opportunity to employ the whole of our Fleet in annoying and diſtreſſing the Enemy at Sea in all Parts, and to be able to retain whatever we recover or conquer in the *New-World*. But to ſuppoſe we and our Allies ſhould be beat and diſtreſſed upon the Continent of *Europe*, it is only giving up ſome one or other of our Conqueſts in

America

America, and we may whenever we pleaſe, or the general State of *Europe* requires it, reconcile jarring Intereſts and purchaſe Repoſe. This was experienced in the late War by the Reddition of *Cape-Breton*. And as this was the Caſe by the ſingle Conqueſt of *Cape-Breton*, when *France* was in Poſſeſſion of *Madraſs* and the *Netherlands*, and *Holland* lay at their Mercy, with an infinitely ſuperior Army in the Field to that of the Allies, fluſhed with a long Courſe of uninterruped Victories, what Terms cannot you command for yourſelves and your Allies, when you have all their *American* Colonies in your Poſſeſſion; which, with proper Conduct, and the Bleſſing of God, that we are the more intitled to expect from the Juſtice of our Cauſe, muſt be the Caſe in a few Years after War commences?

The Zeal and Unanimity of his *Majeſty*'s Subjects, a further Encouragement for us to go to War.

To theſe Conſiderations it may not be mal-a-propos to add, that his *Majeſty* having ever made the Laws of the Land the Rule of his Actions, and exerciſed the Prerogatives of the Crown with that Mildneſs, Juſtice, and Propriety as on all Occaſions to make them, what they were by our excellent Conſtitution of Government intended for, a Bleſſing to the People; and his having employed for a Number of Years that upright, moderate, impartial, prudent, and wiſe Miniſter, who was lately too ſuddenly ſnatched to Glory, the Minds of Men have been reconciled, and his Majeſty, his Family, and his Government are eſtabliſhed in the Hearts and Affections of his Subjects unanimouſly, which is the ſtrongeſt and beſt Baſis a Throne can be founded upon. Therefore *France*, nor any other Enemy of his *Majeſty*, his Government, and theſe Kingdoms, cannot have the leaſt Encouragement to hope for a Rebellion in this Country, or the leaſt Countenance and Aſſiſtance in invading it from amongſt ourſelves. And a War with *France* muſt appear ſo juſt and neceſſary to every Man, and our

Ability

Ability to carry it on ſo ſuperior to whatever it was at any other time, that it is impoſſible but the whole People ſhould be unanimous for it, and their whole Thoughts bent upon no other public Enterprize, but revenging the Wrongs and Indignities impoſed upon us by *France*. And this they have given an Earneſt of, by the unparallelled Spirit and vigorous Aſſiſtance all Ranks, in all Parts, have exhibited on the Proſpect of a War.

Upon the Whole, ſuch is the State of our Affairs in every Part of his *Majeſty*'s Dominions, the State of *France*, and the general State of *Europe*, that we never can expect ſuch another favourable Coincidence of ſuch a Variety of Conſiderations for entering into a War with *France*, to maintain our Honour and Influence, our Colonies, our Commerce and Riches, indeed our Lives and Liberties. And it is abſurd to ſuppoſe we ſhall ever be ſtronger for a War, in Proportion to the growing Power of *France*, than we are now.

The End of the THIRD CHAPTER.

N. B. *The Reſt of the* WORK *will be publiſhed with all poſſible Diſpatch.*